PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,665—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	R. H. Gordon	20th Sept.
*PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th "
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
*ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T Leigh	18th "
*ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
*PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	7994	F. N. Tillard	15th "
*CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	—	4,119	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	—	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klansberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd Sept.,

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Doo. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 536	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S.S. CAPRI, 6,000 Tons from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th September, 1902. Excellent accommodation. Fares Moderate.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 37.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKEMARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,336 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 16th September.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

Mavani Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 8th September, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about 21st September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	THURSDAY. 25th Sept., 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct, 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov, 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.

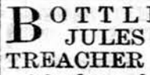
For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW ANCHOR LINER.

S.S. "OLYMPIA" 5,000 TONS.

SAILING BOMBAY to MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL about 27TH SEPTEMBER.



HAS excellent First Class Accommodation in large 2 and 3 Berthed Cabins, on the Bridge Deck. She is fitted with all modern improvements and conveniences with Electric Light throughout.

PASSAGE RATES:—

	Rs.
To Marseilles	605.
To London Overland via Marseilles	680.
To Liverpool all the way by Sea	660.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BRANDIES.

BOTTLED and exported by JULES DURET expressly for TREACHER & Co. These fine spirits have been well known and appreciated in India for more than 50 years, and are still unequalled.

PALE COGNAC*	per doz. Rs.	34 0
OLD PALE COGNAC**	" "	40 0
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC***	" "	47 0
SPECIAL INVALID, 15 yrs. old	" "	76 0

SOLD ONLY BY

TREACHER & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BIOYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

REAL HAVANA (CUBA) CIGARS.

	Rs.	a.
Bouquet Elegante, in boxes of 25 ... ... Per box	11	0

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

Bouquets, with rings, 25 in a box ... ... Per box	8	0
Rothschilds Flor Fine, 50 in a box ... ... "	10	0
Cubanas, in boxes of 50, with rings, ... "	6	0
Queens la Flor d'Sevillana, 50 in a box (Small size, like cigarettes) ... ... "	4	0
Vera, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, gold foil and rings, 25 in a box ... ... "	6	8
Flor d'Alma Flor Fina Victoria, fina in Silver foil and rings, 25 in a box .. .. "	4	0
La Perla, Bouquets, with rings, 50 in a box ... ... "	8	0
Mi Reina, Flor Fina Invincibles, with rings, 50 in a box "	6	0
Rothschild, 5 inches long, in boxes of 25, of 3 strengths	3	0
Regalia del Principe, in boxes of 100	7	8
Pour la Noblesse, in boxes of 25 with rings	4	0
Bouquets (La Sirene), 25 do.	4	0
Trabucos Finos 100	9	0

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

Primo de Rivera, in boxes of 25, with silver foil	...	...	...	6	8
Favoritas Antonio Lopez 25, with rings	...	...	...	5	8
Bouquets " 25, "	...	...	...	4	0
Non Plus Ultra " 50, "	...	...	...	8	0
Isabelas " 50, "	...	...	...	7	0

CAVITE BRAND.

Nuevo Habano Especial No. 1, in boxes of 100	...	...	...	6	0
" " " No. 2, " 100	...	...	...	5	0
" " " No. 3, " 100	...	...	...	4	8

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902, NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.

W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 109 Great Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free-Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.
PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL OPEN IN OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.

NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1 0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,

CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,

MYSORE STATE.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).
STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, AT 5-45 P.M.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to perform :—

Mrs. BOLLAM.	The Rev. CANON HILL.
Miss HOME.	Mr. VERNON BAYLEY.
	Mr. H. W. ASPELL.
Miss WARD.	Mr. G. E. THOMAS.
	Mr. C. E. COPPLESTONE.
Miss A. WARD.	Mr. G. COPPARD.
	Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2.
A few Unreserved Seats at Re. 1.
Plan of the Hall at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 26th September, 1902, for CONSTRUCTING TILANG MEMORIAL STUDENTS' QUARTERS, Elphinstone College, Bombay. The value of work is about Rs. 32,000.
Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

J. K. WILLIAMS, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 11th September 1902.

TRINITY COLLEGE MUSIC EXAMINATIONS.

THE NEXT EXAMINATION IN MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE will take place on November the 29th, 1902.
Candidates desirous of entering, can obtain the College Forms from the Undersigned. Fees cannot be accepted after September 20th.

SEYMOUR DOVE,
Local Secretary.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Underwriters' Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on Monday, 22nd September, 1902, at noon, to transact the following business :—
1. To receive the Report of the out-going Committee for the year 1901-1902.
2. To elect Members of the Committee for the year 1902-1903 ; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee.,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 13th September 1902.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF PARSODA STATION ON THE H. G. V. RAILWAY.

PARSODA STATION situated between Lasur and Rotegaon, 9 miles from Rotegaon and 8 miles from Lasur, will be OPENED for LOCAL and THROUGH BOOKING of all descriptions of GOODS and COACHING TRAFFIC and receipt and despatch of paid and service Telegrams from FRIDAY, the 12th September, 1902.
The Up and Down Mixed Trains will stop at Parsoda as under :—

	31 Up		33 Up		32 Down		34 Down	
Parsoda.....Arri.	12	0	21	33	6	37	14	35
Do. ..... Dep.	12	3	21	26	6	40	14	38

All other trains will run on line clears and stop at Parsoda as may be required for traffic purposes.

W. GAYE,
Traffic Manager.
Secunderabad (Deccan), 10th September, 1902.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that the WORKING and MANAGEMENT of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway and Harbour has been taken over by the SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY as from 1st July, 1902.
All future communications should be addressed to the Southern Mahratta Railway Officials, Dharwar.

E. S. PEMBERTON,
Agent, W. I. P. Ry.
Marmugao, 10th September, 1902.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company held on the 8th instant at the Registered Office of the Company, 1, Ash Lane, Fort, a DIVIDEND of its, 45 per each Original Share of Rs. 500 and of Rs 11-4-0 per each new issue B and C Share of Rs. 125 (free of income tax) for the year ended 31st December 1901, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 22nd September 1902, to the Shareholders whose names were on the register on the 8th September, 1902.
Shareholders are requested to produce Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants,

MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE,
Agent.
1, Ash Lane, Fort, 9th September, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALL PERSONS BEING CREDITORS of or otherwise HAVING ANY CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of GHAMAJI BALAJI PATIL, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay on the 29th day of November, 1899, and for PROBATE of whose will was, on the 1st day of May, 1900, GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHIMANRAO alias APPAJI SADASHIV and TOOKARAM JAVJI, two of the Executors named in the said will to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are REQUIRED to SEND to the UNDERSIGNED, Solicitor for the abovenamed Executors, at his office, No. 44, Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the SAID OFFICE on or before the 15th day of October, 1902, as after that date the said CHIMANRAO alias APPAJI SADASHIV and TOOKARAM JAVJI as such Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in their hands among the persons entitled thereto or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the abovenamed Executors shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised,
Dated the 3rd day of September, 1902.

FARDUNJI P. PAVRI,
Executors' Solicitor.

POETS OF THE EMPIRE.

THE EMPIRE'S GREETING, THE EMPIRE'S GREETING.

A REMARKABLE volume of Imperial Odes, from poets in all parts of the British Empire, selected from the 1,100 poems sent in competition for the GOOD WORDS prizes.
Price 2/6 net.
A Second Competition for similar prizes—£75 in cash—is now in progress for the three best "SONGS OF THE EMPIRE," written by British poets.
The competition is announced in "THE EMPIRE'S GREETING." Order of your bookseller. If you cannot get it at once send your "Song of the Empire" (which is sure of proper consideration) to GOOD WORDS OFFICE, Covent Garden, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND AND BUNGALOW AT THE JUNCTION OF CHARNI ROAD AND KHETWADY MAIN ROAD,
(Opposite Cama Baug).

By order of the Executor and Executrixes of the late Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Parakh, and under instructions from the undersigned having the conduct of the sale, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th day of September, 1902, at 4 p.m., at the premises the following very valuable lots forming part of the property belonging to the estate of the said Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Parakh, viz:—
LOT I.—A triangular shaped piece of land at the junction of Charni Road and Khetwady Main Road, (opposite Cama Baug), assessed under Municipal Ward No. 1784 and situate on the east side of Charni Road, aforesaid, and containing by admeasurement 726 square yards, or thereabouts. The said land has an excellent frontage of 200 feet or thereabouts upon Charni Road, and also a frontage of about 60 feet on Khetwadi Main Road.
LOT II.—A piece of land with bungalow and outhouses thereon, situate opposite to Lot 1 and on the west side of Charni Road aforesaid. This property is assessed under Municipal Ward No. 1551 and comprises 965·3 square yards or thereabouts, and is at present in the occupation of Mr. Jehangir Edulji Treasurywalla as monthly tenant.
Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Undersigned and from the Auctioneers.
In addition to the above Lots, a further large area of land containing upwards of 12,500 square yards, and now under cultivation but otherwise unoccupied, situate on the West side of Charni Road, and adjoining Lot II is available for sale, and proposals for the purchase of the whole or any part are invited.
Bombay, 10th September, 1902.

LESLIE CRAWFORD
(Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co).
H. BICKNELL
(Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee & Motilal).
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 15th September, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held at the Club, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th September, 1902, at 5 p. m., to consider an alteration to Rule XI., &c.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.
Bombay, 8th September, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

APPLICATION for further allotment of SHARES (of Rs. 100 each) in the above Company will be received at the Company's Registered Office, No. 33, "Alice Buildings," Fort, Bombay.
The Company was able to declare a Dividend at 6 per cent. for the past year.

મોટાભાઈ ભીખાજીની કુંપની,
i. e., MOTABHAI BHIKHAJI & Co.,
Agents.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Depart ment, Bengal, during 1903-1904 of certain LEATHER ARTICLES such as Gaiters, Magazine and Gymnasium Shoes, Spur Straps, etc.
Tenders will ne opened at 3 p.m., on the 2nd October 1902.
Any further information and Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.
Army Clothing Department,
Alipore, Cloutta, the 28th August, 1902.

INDORE STATE COUNCIL.

NOTICE.

THE lease of working the STATE OLD and NEW COTTON MILLS at Indore, together with the Ginning Factory attached, will be PUBLICLY AUCTIONED before the Indore State Council in the old palace at 4 P.M., on the 15th OCTOBER, 1902. The Old Mill, which is working, contains 11,968 Spinning Spindles and 224 Looms. The New Mill which is not working at present and is in course of reconstruction contains 4,004 Spindles and 240 Looms. The Ginning Factory contains 34 Gins and one Kapas opener. For further particulars apply to

SECRETARY, STATE COUNCIL,
Indore.
8th September, 1902.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS, COTTON WASTE, LEATHER GOODS, INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, FILES, SCREWS, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his office near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, upto 3 P. M., on TUESDAY, 30th September, 1902, for the SUPPLY of STORES required for the Broad and Metre gauge sections of the Company's system for the year 1903, commencing from the 1st January next or for two years commencing from that date.
2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office Ajmere.
Form No: 1 consists of Miscellaneous Stores, Parel delivery
Do, do. 2 Do. Do. Ajmere Do,
Do. do. 3 Kerosine Oil, Parel delivery.
Do. do. 4 Do, Do. for Ajmere, Parel delivery.
Do. do. 5 Waste cotton, Parel delivery.
Do. do. 6 Do Do Ajmere delivery.
Do. do. 7 Cocoanut Oil, Parel delivery.
Do. do. 8 Leather Goods, Ajmere delivery,
The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.
3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.
4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, etc:" and a deposit of Rs. 100 (One thousand,) must accompany all or any of the 8 Tenders without which no tender will be considered.
5. If Government paper and other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.
6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful Tenderers so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent of the total amount of the accepted Tenders.
7. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's Samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.
8. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper,
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 30th August, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 250 of 1901.

SORABJI PESTONJI DAVAR ..... Plaintiff,
vs.
KAIKOBAD CURSETJI POWALLA... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of January, 1902, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of September, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendant in the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz :—
All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the defendant of and in all that the land hereditaments and premises firstly hereinafter described and also one undivided equal fourth part or share of and in one undivided equal moiety of and in all the lands, hereditaments and premises secondly hereinafter described :—
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 59, new No. 1599, and now Survey No. 1-867, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3279, and Street Nos. 70-72, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the East by the Hornby Road aforesaid, on the West by Murzban Road, on the North by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Bunshah and on the South by the property formerly of Shamji Ludha and Coorgji Ludha but now of Mowji Rowji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of Cursetji Pallonji Powalla deceased.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land, situate, lying and being at the junction of the old and new Hanuman, Street, and at Kitchen Garden without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and ninety-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 628, Collector's new No. 2907, old Survey No. 1-1138, and new Survey No 1603, together with the several messuages, tenements chawls, building and shops standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1238, and Street Nos. 61-63, Ward No. 1239, and Street Nos. 71-75 Ward No. 1240, and Street Nos. 77-79-81, Ward No. 1241, and Street Nos. 83-89, Ward Nos. 1231 and 1427, and Street Nos. 39 to 47 and 2 to 14, Ward Nos. 1429-1430 and Street Nos. 18-20, Ward No. 1242 and Street No. (1), Ward No. 1243, and Street No. (2) Ward No. 1244, and Street No. (3), Ward No. 1248, and Street No. 16, Ward No. 1335, and Street No. 49, Ward No. 1235, and Street Nos. 51 to 53, and Ward Nos. 1237 and 1239, and Street Nos. 55, 57, 59, and bounded on the North partly by the Old Hanuman Street and partly by the property of Lallubhai Ghellabhai, and on the South by the New Hanuman Lane, on the East by the end or apex of the triangle formed by the Junction of these two roads, on the West by the narrow gully or passage beyond which are buildings of Cooverji Bhabha and Damodar Morar and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Executors of the said Cursetji Pallonji Powalla and the heirs of the late Mr. Dorabji Pallonji Powalla,
All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the Defendant in all that the following moveable properties or in the proceeds thereof or in such other moveable property into which the proceeds or any part thereof may have been converted or invested, that is to say :—
6 Municipal Tansa Water Works 4 per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees Five hundred each.
6 Municipal Tansa Water 5 per cent Debentures, one piece of nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five pieces of nominal value of Rupees five hundred each.
31 Shares of the Bank of Bombay.
17 Shares of the Bank of Bengal.
6 Shares of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.
7 Debentures of the Aurangabad Mill of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand each.
11 Share of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
4 Shares of the Central India Mills Company, Limited.
3 Shares of the Peeroo Mahomed Mills Company, Limited.
8 Shares of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.
3 Shares of the Anglo Indian Mills Company, Limited.
11 Shares of the Wadvan Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.
14 Shares of the Dhoolia Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.
4 Shares of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, Limited.
2 Shares of the Akola Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.
12 Shares of the Master Flour and Spice Mills Company, Limited.
50 Shares of the Madras Electric Tramway Company, Limited.
31 Shares of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Company, Limited.
2 Shares of the Badham Pile and Company, Limited.
2 Shares of the Kemp and Company, Limited.
5 Shares of the Apollo Press Company, Limited.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14, E. Sardar Gani, Himmam Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of August, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.
RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES Miniature Size complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN Rs. 2. A fresh consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 Per Bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

MONSOON 1902.—CLOUDY or RAINY WEATHER does not affect work in our SALON. Excellent result always.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS with Patents Diagonal wire Mattress at Rs. 20 each. The lowest price ever offered to the Public. Stock kept by M. BRESLAUER & Co. Bombay.

GINNING ROLLER SHAFTS.—We credit Clients for their Ginning Shafts when returned to us for full Rollers ready for immediate use of which we always hold stock.—SUTOR & Co., (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOTHING succeeds like success. Our success is known to you, and that is on account of best Singer's Sewing Machines which we make and place at your disposal to buy for Cash or by Monthly System.—SINGER Co., Bombay.

WANTED an experienced Graduate BOOK-KEEPER, with Correspondence. Good Salary. Apply Box No. "638 S," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

STRINGS, STRINGS, STRINGS,—Violin Strings, 3 annas each, Banjo Strings Steel, Re. one a Set, Music and Accessories for all Instruments. Repairs to all Instruments a speciality.—KNIGHT, WEYMOUTH & Co., Meadow Street, opposite Fort Chapel.

IXL DURRIES in fast colors with and without borders. New Patterns now ready. Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

CLEARANCE SALE!—Our Great Sale from 1st September for two Weeks only. All Dress Materials, Muslins, Ladies Hats, etc, Best Bargains.—PREMJEE RUTONJEE, Esplanade Cross Road, Opp. Goonlas Tejpal Hospital.

APPLES.—Selected Fruit from best varieties English imported Trees, 9 lbs. delivered free by V. P. Parcel Post for Rs. 4. Apply to Captain BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

REAL HAND SEWN.—Gent's Black or Tan hand-sewn Shoes, Rs. 5 and 5-10, and Boots Rs. 6-10 and 7-8. Inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 67, Medows St., Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE.—Our renowned specifics for HYDROCELE and ASTHMA give immediate relief. Perfect cure guaranteed. Price Rs. 5 each. Numerous obstinate cases cured very shortly and satisfactorily. Apply only to P. G. MUKHERJI, V. C. WORKS, Ranaghat, Bengal.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address the PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhus, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO., of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-3-2 per case.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Daboiker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen Tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Conceived English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos Overhauled, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Tuned by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from Peter and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. H. PRICE. Re 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

FEVERS ! MALARIA !! PLAGUE !!!

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.
It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.
Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.
It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.
This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS :

M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,

24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.....Rs. 2,00,00,000.
During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530.
Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits :—
(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000 ;
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000 ;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.
For further information address :—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street,

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901	£ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901	£ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to :—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	...£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	...£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
9 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies :—Bangalore and Mooltan City.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances
4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum,
2 years at 5½ " "
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 4 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,
C. BERESFORD,
Deputy Chief Manager,
Bombay, 9th September 1902.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months.....	4½ "
" 3 Months.....	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens		24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	"	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO
Manager
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.

No. 7, Sitaram Building, CRAWFORD MARKET.

SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON CLOTH MERCHANTS.

LADIES' DRESS MAKERS, GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS AND SHIRT MAKERS.

Hosiery, Laces, Ribbons, Tapestries, Cretonnes Sheetings, Shirtings, Twills, Art Muslins, Marinos, and all sorts of English and Country made Bleached and Unbleached Cloths, Gentlemen's Bows, Ties, Braces, &c.

DRESSES AND DRAPERIES of all Descriptions.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGE. FIXED RATES.

The well-known KESOW RAMJI KAKA, late of Motee Jugjiwan, is our HEAD CUTTER.

BANKER & Co., HIGH CLASS GENT'S TAILORS, AND [illegible]IES' DRESSMAKERS. [illegible]splanade Cross Road, [illegible]TE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Our Usual Weekly Sale will be held TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th, instead of THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, the latter being a Public Holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Household furniture such as marble top table, teapoys, cupboards, sofas, chairs, easy-chairs, hat and book stands, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, English large size cup-board, cots, double door iron-safe with Chubb's lock.

1 Chubbs single door safe, 26 by 20 by 20 inches, on stand.
1 No. 4, Eastmen Kodak and Co., camera.

On account of whom it may concern—
28 pairs ladies' shoes (Vienna make).

On account of the manufacturer—
1 pair gold spring bangles set with pearls.

AT 2 P M.

Several ladies and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered..

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ESRAEL MOHOLLA.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Transferee of the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Goolamhoosein Goolamally, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of August, 1893, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land, together with the messuage, buildings, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Esrael Moholla, outside the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Municipality under B Ward, No. 1753, and Street No. 19—22, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 1345 and 1048, new No. 67—73 old Survey No. 284—35 and new Survey No. 26—61, containing by admeasurement 1830 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Goolam Mahomed Mapla, on the west by Esrael Moholla, otherwise known as Chamarwalla First Row, on the north partly by the said Esrael Moholla Street and partly by the house of Cassum Nathabhoy, and on the south by the house of Memon Mahomed Hoosein, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and that of the vendor.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be to Mr. K. B. Mehta, attorney for the transferee of the mortgages, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF ONE CASE AMERICAN ASSORTED CARRIAGE READY MIXED PAINT.

On MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Frank M. Stephens trading as Messrs. J. A. Williams and Co. Professional carriage builders, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

1 case of American assorted carriage ready mixed paint, quick drying.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th September, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the Stock-in-trade of Messrs S. J. Tellery and Co., ADVERTISED to take place on Tuesday, the 16th instant is POSTPONED until next week.

AUCTION SALE OF 204 BALES OF KHANDESH COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the godowns of Mr. Dewjee Pussonjee by order of Mr. Dewjee Pussonjee and on account and risk of the concerned—

204 bales Khandesh cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY the 18th instant at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 325-327, 97-99, 101-103, 303-307, 287-291, 58, 66, at Breach Candy Road, New Line Street, and Junction of New Line Street and Kalbadevi Road.

AUCTION SALE of valuable vacant piece of land suitable for building bungalows on the Bund Road, Poona.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Bai Mehertai Ardesir Hormasji Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 28th instant at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable vacant land suitable for building bungalows :—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the North side of Bund Road, Poona, containing by admeasurement 37290 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the east by Hindoo Fields, on or towards the west by the property of Lydia Ebhram & Co., on or towards the north by the public road known as Bund Road, on or towards the south by the property of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

For further particulars and copies of the conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE BUNGALOWS, situated at Poona and Kirkee, known as the 'Rose Cottage' and the 'Kirkee Lodge', respectively.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart. I, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following properties on the undermentioned dates :—

Rose Cottage' Bhawani Peith, Poona, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Inami land or ground together with the bungalow, outhouses, &c, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhawani Peith, Poona, containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 37 gunthas, assessed by the Municipality under No. 285, and registered under survey No. 13, and is bounded as follows :—On the east partly by the property of Merwanjee Bhicajee and partly by Government Road, on the West by the Dharmasala of Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestonji, on the north by the Government road leading to Sudder Bazar, and on the south by Government Road.

"Kirkee Lodge" at Kirkee, on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Inami land or ground together with the bungalow, outhouses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bapodi, Taluka Haveli, Kirkee, containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 15 gunthas, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 171 and registered under Survey No. 61, and is bounded as follows :—On the east by Alandi Road, on the west partly by public road leading to Bombay and partly by survey No. 59, on the north by survey No. 60, and on the south by Government Road.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th September, 1902.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medicine. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Send for it to-day in plain sealed envelope, free of charge. E. E. HOLLOWAY, 243 & 35, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Settee, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 5.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Bombay Mails of 30th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 5-8	=	—1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2	=	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107	=	
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£55 5-8	=	
Bar Silver in London	23 7-8	=	
Do. 2 months hence	23 7-8	=	
Do. New York	51 5-8	=	—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20 1-2	=	
Berlin Cheques on London	20·48	=	
Exchange on New York	4·25 1-2	=	— 1-4
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	
" Short London Bills	2 7-8	"	=
" Indian Bank Bills	3 1-4	"	=
3 months Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	"	=
6 Do. Do.	3 5-8	"	=
Interest, day to day loans	2 1-4	"	=
Do. 7 day market loans	2 1-2	"	=

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £150,000.

METALS.

Copper Brazier £66-10 plus 10s.
Yellow Metal 6d.
Tin Plates 12s. 6d.—1s.
Bar Iron Belgium £5-2-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-5-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-3-0.

Wheat No. 1 Club 30, Sept.-Oct. Sellers.

White Karachee Wheat 28 5-8 Sept.-Oct. Business done.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 37. Sept-rOct. Sellers. Tone dull.

Rapeseed Brown 34 5-8. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone dull.

Linseed 48 1-2. April-May. Business done. Tone quiet.

Para Rubber 3s 3 3-4d.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000. Spot 4 30-32 — 1-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·40	4·36	4·33	4 31	4·31
plus 5	plus 5	plus 4	plus 4	plus 4
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.		May-June.
4·31	4·30	4·30		4·30
plus 4	plus 3	plus 3		plus 4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	23,000	bales.
Do. last year	14,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	10,000	"
" Continent	14,000	"
Mid-Uplands	8 7-8	
Futures, month of Dec.	8·40 plus 15	
Do. do. March	8·24 plus 13	
Coffee	5 1-2	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-4 plus 1-16
Futures month of Dec.	8·18 plus 15
Do, March	8·23 plus 15

Closing tone steady.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,53,000	
" Exports to Great Britain	32,000	
" to Continent	67,000	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	2,50,000	
" " at Interior Ports	1,00,000	
	Bales.	
Total week's sales	53,000	
" Sold on spec.	Nil.	
" Sold for exportation	3,000	
" Amount forwarded to consumers	44,000	
" Actual exports	8,000	
" Week's imports	13,000	
" Stock	235,000	
Surats week's sales	600	
" Amount forwarded to consumers	500	
" Week's Imports	1,000	
" Stock	5,000	
Afloat American	40,000	
" Indian	3,000	

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£70,000	
Gold do.	£20,000	
Silver to Calcutta	£10,000	
Gold to do.	£10,000	

Imports of treasure ex s. s. "Peninsular" from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs.	154,400
Gold Coin	"	37,500
Silver Bullion	"	17,49,929

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 12th September 1902 :—

Cotton	575	cwts.
Wheat	Nil	
Linseed	1,213	"
Rapeseed	862	"
Gingellyseed	2019	"
Poppyseed	62	"
Groundnuts	103	"
Castorseed	1,285	"
Rice	820	"
Myrabollams	2,976	"
Cottonseed	5,277	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 30-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 8-5
3 per cent Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 5-8
Bar Silver	23 7-3

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST A PARSI.

THE trial of Chanda, the Parsi, on the capital charge in connection with the death of a Madrasi named Jugganarkia was continued before the Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore on the 9th instant. Mr. K. W. Deighton, District Superintendent of Police, the first witness, said he first received certain information with regard to the case on the 18th June. He also received a petition in English from the two sons of the deceased. He gave it to the City Superintendent. Witness went to the deceased's house and questioned a number of witnesses, and on the 24th June he went to Niwar. From the railway books he found that the No. 4 down mail passed through Niwar every evening a few minutes before 8 p. m. It did not stop at Niwar. The railway bridge, which he examined, was 300 yards from the station. The witness went on to give a description of the bridge and of the blood marks on it. Witness went the same day to Kutni and examined the ticket-registers at the railway station. He also took down the statement of the Railway Hospital Assistant, who examined the body. The Hospital Assistant, after describing the position of the body, said the man appeared to be a Madrasi about 40 years of age. The skull was fracture, and there were some other injuries. Witness went on to say how he had obtained information from the two station coolies at Jubbulpore. He had not told them the particular information he wanted. Kamta, one of the coolies, said that on Saturday the 14th June, just after the Bombay mail came in, he and Indra were standing in the front verandah of the station, when Chanda and another Parsi drove up in a tonga. Seeing that there was luggage in the tonga, the two coolies ran up and offered their services. Chanda said the luggage was light and that he himself and his companion could carry it. Kamta described one package as a large one, holding his arms out in a circle, and showing the size to be about 2½ ft. to 3 ft. in diameter. He said he thought it was a sack covered over with some white cloth bound round it, as some sacking, was sewn at one end. He said, also, there was a second parcel—a small one.

Cross-examined, Mr. Deighton said there was a man with the boys when they gave him the English petition; but he could not say who the man was. Witness also held an inquiry at Allah Bux's shop, who said under examination that Lachmi Swamidoss (one of the sons of the deceased) had borrowed Rs. 1-8 from him to send Kwaja Bux to Narsingpur to look for his father. An attempt was made to find out who were the other intermediate passengers by the down mail on the night of the 14th, but without success. The bed of the river under the bridge was rough, chiefly gravel and sand, with some rocks.

POOA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES, 1902.

24th, 27th & 29th Sept. 1st, 4th, 6th, 8th, & 11th, Oct.

ADMISSION.—FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKETS for 8 days	Rs. 30
(Including separate tickets for 2 Ladies)	
Additional Season Ticket for a Lady	Rs. 8
DAY TICKET	Rs. 5
(Including admission of a Lady.)	
DAY TICKET for Lady	Rs. 2
DAY TICKET for Child	Rs. 2

Season Tickets are obtainable at the Office, M. I. T. C., 20, Queen's Gardens, or at the gate on Race days.

N. B.—No Tickets will be issued without payment.

Owners who have entered for the meeting will receive free tickets on application at the Office, 20, Queen's Gardens.

CECIL GRAY, Secy. W. I. T. C.

Poona, 8th Sept., 1902.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BUSH—August 27, at Corvyle, Butleigh, wife of Capt P W Bush, R N, H M S Sutlej, of a son.

JERVIS—August 19, at Bushey Heath, Herts, the wife of Lt Colonel H P Jervis, I M S, of a son.

PHILLIPS—August 23, at Mayfield, Addlestone, Surrey, wife of Capt R S Phillips, 2nd Sikhs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BATT—RIDLEY—August 25, at St Peter's, Eaton Square, E A Batt, M R C V S, to Mabel Alice, daughter of W Ridley, M I C E.

DENMAN—FRANCIS—August 25, at the Parish Church of St Marylebone, W Denman, of Sydenham, Solicitor of the Supreme Court, son of the late W T Denman, attorney-at-law, of the High Court, Calcutta, to Mary (Rosie) Francis, daughter of G Francis.

LLOYD—COLLYNS—August 26, at St Andrew's, Fulham, Capt T O Lloyd, 42nd Royal Highlanders, to Mabel Edith, daughter of R Collyns.

MAXWELL—STEVENSON—August 23, at St Mary's Church, Hendon, W G Maxwell, Federated Malay States Civil Service, son of the late Sir W Maxwell, K C M G, to Florence Evelyn, daughter of W F Stevenson, of Manila.

DEATHS.

CROWE—August 21, at the Charterhouse, R Crowe, late Captain 93rd Sutherland Highlanders and 60th King's Royal Rifles, aged 70.

FITZWILLIAMS—August 24, at Cilgwyn, Newcastle Emlyn, S Wales, R B L Fitzwilliams, Lieutenant Royal Indian Marine, aged 28.

LANE—August 24, at Poyle Croft, Guildford, Louisa A, daughter of the late Canon Lane.

MASTERS—August 23, at Ringford, New Forest, Lieut C M Masters, R N, son of Canon and Mrs Masters, The Close, Chichester, aged 36.

STEWART—August 23, at Boldre, Lymington, Hants, Surg-Gen W Stewart, aged 75.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BELLI-BIVAR—August 27, at Quetta, Charles Elphinstone Belli-Bivar, Major, 7th Bombay Lancers, aged 41 years.

CHIRANJI LAL—September 5, at Aligarh, Pandit Chiranji Lal, father of P Sri Lal, C S, and Guru to the Raja of Tejpur, aged 63 years.

SANKEY—September 8, at Nowshera, Lieutenant G G J Sankey, 35th Sikhs, aged 23 years. (Deeply regretted by his brother officers and by all ranks of his regiment).

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m, Sun sets, 6h 4m. High water, 0-1m., 9-57a. Low water, 3-10m., 3-56a.

Banks closed: Parsi New Year's Day.

Rovers Football Tournament.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana.

B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. R. M. R. Cricket Club.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The R. I. M. S. Hardinge left the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Olympia entered the dock on Friday and the s. s. City of Perth on Saturday; while the s. s. Egypt left the dock on Saturday.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients, treated during the last month was 5,536, the daily average being 178. The total of new patients was 275.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Commencing with the Europe Mail to leave Bombay on the 20th September, Mails will be shipped from the Apollo Bunder during the fair season and late fee letters received at the Apollo Bunder Post Office from 12 noon to 1-25 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Capri will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Wednesday the 17th inst.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Tuesday and Wednesday the 16th and 17th inst respectively.

RAILWAY PROSECUTION.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. W. Charles Lewis, of the G. I. P. Railway, prosecuted Mr. S. A. Doss, lately a fireman at Bina on the Indian Midland Railway, on a charge of travelling with a free card pass issued to one of the Company's employes. Mr. Mistri, pleader, who represented Mr. Doss, admitted having travelled without a ticket, but urged that his client had no time to purchase it. He, however, did not admit using another's pass, which belonged to a friend and had remained in his pocket. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 15 and ordered him to pay the railway fare in addition.

SANDOW'S EXERCISES.—Most of the persons who follow Sandow's instructions do not get strength according to their expectations. If they take the advantage of the new Medical System and use "Kamalarka" and "Famorine" they will get success quickly. The cause of their failure will be explained to them to their satisfaction after due examination according to our system. They fail not because Sandow's exercises are less effective, but their bodies are not in a position to undergo the changes which the exercises ought to do. "Kamalarka" costs one Rupee a bottle, and "Famorine" costs Rs. 2 a bottle. Directions are given on the bottle. Both can be had at Mr. Gadgil's Dispensary, opposite Girgaum Police Station, Bombay, between 7 and 9 a. m.—Advt.

SUICIDE OF A HALF-WITTED MAN.—At the Morgue, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest regarding the death of Ganesh Trimbuck Gandhi, a Hindu, aged thirty-five years. The deceased was a candidate as a sepoy in the Bombay Opium Department and lived in the compound of the bungalow of Mr. Rustom Pestonjee Jehanghir, Assistant Collector, of opium, at Nepean Sea Road. For some months past the deceased had been queer in his mind and behaved himself almost like a half witted man. He was last seen alive on Wednesday last. On Friday his coat badge, umbrella and cap were found lying near a well on Gowalia Tank Road. The well was dragged by the Police and the body of the deceased was recovered. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

THE BEGGING NUISANCE.—On Saturday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Golabshah Baha, a wandering mendicant, and about thirty other beggars were charged with begging on the public thoroughfares in and out of Fort. The first accused was begging on the Kalbadevi Road at about 9 a.m. the same day and was extorting money from the shopkeepers with threats and menaces. He had a big cudgel in his hand with which he threatened to strike the shopkeepers if they did not pay him money. He was found doing the same by a coppersmith named Tribhovan Dey P. C. 1065-C who arrested him. Of the other beggars some were children who were running after the tramcars on the Cruickshank Road, and other elderly persons going after carriages and begging from the passers-by. His Worship in passing sentence remarked that it was no charity on the part of the public to throw coins to the beggars while going in tramcars and carriages. On the contrary it was a danger to the lives of the beggars, especially the children who heedlessly ran after the tramcars. He sentenced the first accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and of the rest he sentenced the children to 7 days' rigorous imprisonment each and the elderly persons to 10 days' rigorous imprisonment each.

A TWENTY YEARS' PASTORATE.—On the 24th of August, twenty years of the pastorate of Rev. Tukaram Nathooji were completed. In honour of that event, the members of his church, and other friends, met last Friday evening at the Hannah Hume Memorial Hall, Byculla, to extend their congratulations to him on this long service. The gathering numbered about two hundred and was presided over by the Rev. Mr. Karmarker, B. D. Amongst those present were the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Abbott, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. F. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Horne, Rev. and Dr. Karmarker, Rev. and Mrs. Nikambe, Rev. D. L. Joshi, B. N. Athanbe, B. A. L. L. B., Rev. Mr. Rahator, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Williams and others. Rev. Dr. Abbott, Rev. Mr. Hume, Dr. Gurubai Karmarker, Rev. Mr. Nikambe, Rev. Mr. Rahator and a few others made brief speeches befitting the occasion. In the interval a few songs were sung by the boys and girls of the American Mission Boarding Schools, of Miss Millard's Blind School, Mrs. Horne accompanied on the piano. Rev. Mr. Nathooji is an Indian Pastor of the American Mission. He is also Editor of a well-known Maratha weekly paper, the Dnyanodaya, which celebrated its diamond jubilee only last year. Some books were presented to Rev. Mr. Nathooji by the congregation to whom he is greatly attached. He was garlanded by the members of his church and by the different sections of the schools, and addresses were also read testifying to his successful career as a pastor. Rev. M. Nathooji replied to them in suitable terms. The proceeding's terminated with the distribution of pan supari and bouquets, and a closing speech by the chairman.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. OXFORD LIGHT INFANTRY.

THIS match was played on Saturday on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, and resulted in a win for the Gymkhana. Scores :—

OXFORD LIGHT INFANTRY.

Serc Osbourne H Grey b Coombs	12
Lieut Maydwell b Clarke	56
Pt Scott b Douglas	3
Capt Davy st Aston b Douglas	9
Lieut Ponsonby run out	0
Pt White b Coombs	8
Lieut Neville c and b Coombs	10
Pt Gratrix b Clarke	5
Lieut Mitchell b Coombs	1
Pt Silcock not out	0
Pt Morris b Coombs	5
Extras	15
Total	124

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr Aston c Ponsonby b Maydwell	8
Mr Burns c Scott b Maydwell	17
Mr Burney run out	41
Mr Clarke c White b Maydwell	48
Mr Coombs b Davy	1
Lieut Douglas not out	22
Mr Smith st b Osbourne	11
Mr Bromley not out	0
Mr Aspinnall	Did not bat.
Mr H Grey	
Capt McDonald	
Extras	8
Total	156

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. DAIVADNIA C. C.

THIS match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground yesterday and resulted in an easy win for the Home team. For the Hindus M. R. Deo took 7 wickets for 27 runs. Scores :—

DAIVADNIA C. C.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mirker c Talpade b Deo	10	c Balco b Deo	13
Diveker A B c and b Deo	0	c Talpade b Shinker	0
D M Pitale b Deo	12	b Shinker	4
Donwalker b Deo	0	c Pai b Dadarker	8
B P Kale c Shinker b Talpade	12	c Agasker b Shinker	2
V H Dhotre c Dadarker b Talpade	2	b Shinker	6
Kahirsager b Deo	5	st Dadarker	0
Powle b Deo	0	c Dhargalker b Deo	0
Aryamane b Deo	0	not out	8
R M Chonker b Date	3	run out	4
Dhotre V S not out	0	c Khote b Dadarker	0
Extras	0	Extras	0
Total	44	Total	39

HINDU GYMKHANA,

First Innings.

R V Agasker not out	48
N B Dadarker run out	50
W B Talpade c Aryamane b Dhotre	43
P Balco	did not bat.
B V Shinker	
Dhargalker	
M R Deo	
G K Khote	
M D Pai	
K A Date	
Gangadas	
Extras	9
Total	150

MURDER OF A SISTER.

MR. G. C. WHITWORTH, Sessions Judge of Satara, in June last, convicted Narubin Dowlats of voluntarily causing grievous hurt on provocation, and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal from the conviction was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. B. A. Bhagvat appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of his sister, Sai, wife of Vithu. It was proved that Sai was a woman of bad character, who had been turned out of her husband's house, and that her brother, the prisoner, was hurt by her misconduct, and had endeavoured to keep her straight. Sai last left her husband's house on the 23rd April last, and was seen walking with her brother, the prisoner, and one Ganu towards the village of Kutre, where her brother lived. Five days later, her body was found much decomposed in the hills about two miles from Kutre. Her skull was proved by the medical evidence to have been smashed, but the body was too much decomposed for the cause of death to be precisely ascertained. Beyond this there was no evidence against the accused except his own confessions. He had told, Mr. Whitworth remarked, the same story throughout, and every thing depended upon the construction to be put upon what he said. Some difficulty arose from the two-fold meanings of the Marathi verb "marne," to strike or kill. Accused clearly admitted that he struck Sai, and that she died almost immediately. But he said he only struck her with his fist on the chest. He offered no suggestion as to the fracture of the skull and facial bones. Taking the admissions as a whole, said Mr. Whitworth, they did not amount to an admission of any intention to kill, or of knowledge of any probability of death ensuing. As it was not quite certain that the fracture of the skull was antecedent to death, Mr. Whitworth held no conviction of murder or culpable homicide would be justified. But having regard to Sai's delicate state of health, and the place where the blows were struck, and the admitted repetition of the blows, and their final effect, Mr. Whitworth thought accused must be taken to have voluntarily caused grievous hurt. His plea of grave and sudden provocation, he also thought, must be accepted under the circumstances. Sai's reference to Mahars and Mhangs, even if only idly made, was no doubt highly offensive, especially after the accused's laudable efforts to induce her to live reputably. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, looking at all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chunkla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	5	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwads	3	3	19
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Matalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	10	10	82
Same date last year	36	36	133

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chunkla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	1	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Matalaxmi	0	0	10
E Masagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	13
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	3
Hospitals	0	0	
Total	5	3	102
Total plague deaths to date	120,030	99,393	131
Same date last year	31	25	

POONA 9TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close at 6 p.m., on Monday, 15th September 1902, 2nd Entries close at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 16th September 1902.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 11th Sept. 1902.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE, V. C., has selected his son, Lieut. J. R. White, D. S. O., 1st Gordon Highlanders, for A. D. C. on his staff as Governor of Gibraltar, vice Captain R. G. Hooper, D. S. O., 21st Lancers, who is rejoining his regiment.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 14.

Sunday :—Pressure has risen in whole Indian area except Arakan and is now in moderate excess over whole north-eastern India, the north of the Bay, and the north Punjab. It is in slight defect west of the Peninsula, a distribution determining Bombay current across the Deccan, where good rain has fallen, the largest amounts being 3 1-2 inches, Ahmednagar, 2 inches, Hyderabad and 1 inch Cuddapah. Depression in Gangetic plain has practically disappeared; it has given scattered showers in the United Provinces, Allahabad, and Cawnpore, each 1 1-2 inches. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Assam, North Bengal, and North Bihar; and light to moderate rain in Lower and Central Burma, South India, North Madras, and Central India, chief amounts being: Dibrugar, 2 1-2 inches, Dhubri, Dinajpur, Durbhanga, and Wellington, each 2 inches; Udaipur, Masulipatam, Chitaldrog, each 1 inch. Local thundershowers have given nearly 2 inches of rain at Rajkot and Muree.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Peninsular, Captain T. Leigh, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Aden, reports having experienced from Aden to longitude 17 degrees north to longitude 64 degrees East strong monsoon weather with high sea, thence to Bombay light monsoon and fine weather.

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	45	15
September 15th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	00
Total	45	15

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 13TH SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes are small and unimportant. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are cyclonic in the United Provinces, south-easterly at Cawnpore, Jacobabad and Cochin, east-north-easterly at Sirsa and Jaipur, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light generally, but from 13 to 15 miles per hour at Karachi, Indore and Jamnagar.

The maximum temperature is from 0° to 3° in defect of normal in the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore and Bellary, and 5° in excess at Jacobabad. The variations of the minimum are small generally. The maximum temperature varied from 109° at Jacobabad to 77° at Belgaum and the minimum from 81° at Jacobabad and Karachi to 67° at Bangalore.

The sky continues more or less cloudy everywhere.

Heavy rain has fallen at Sholapur (5·09), Goa, (2·46) and Kaiwar (2·07); an inch and a half at Bijapur; an inch at Cawnpore, Calicut and Cochin, and light to moderate showers at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Bhavnagar, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubbulpur, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras and Colombo.

Weather continues favourable for general rain along the coast from Cochin to Bombay and for local showers in all other districts except Sind, Rajputana and the greater part of Gujarat. Winds are increasing in force in Ceylon and indicate the probability of slightly disturbed weather off the North Coromandel Coast in the Bay.

The Mail Steamer Peninsular which left Aden on the 8th reports having experienced up to longitude 52° E. moderate to light winds and fine weather; thence to Longitude 64° E. moderate to fresh monsoon and a considerable sea; thence to her arrival in port this morning light winds from west-north-west, south-west, and north-east, cloudy weather and a moderate decreasing sea.

G. T. W. OLVER, Meteor

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Indigo Blue, Black, Grey, Khaki, &c. from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide,
CURZON COATINGS, (Fawn checks). at Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS. from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.
TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES, at Rs. 1-8, per yard, 27 inches wide.

CHEVIOT TWEEDS
at Rs. 2-8, per yard, 54 inches wide.

GREAT COATINGS
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1902.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR PROBLEMS.

In Southern Rhodesia, a chief Native Commissioner is employed for the purpose of encouraging the supply of labour. That gentleman, by name Mr. H. J. Taylor, is evidently a man of great tact and much resource, and according to a blue-book just issued, adopts striking methods of inducing the native to work. He has recently concluded a tour among the tribes and attended numerous indabas at which the question was discussed by him with the chiefs. The blue-book opens with a covering letter, in which Mr. Chamberlain calls attention to Mr. Taylor's language as being capable of misconstruction, implying, as he considered it did, that the native chiefs were expected to supply labour whenever it was required. Mr. Chamberlain also expressed grave doubts as to the wisdom of "a direct inducement being offered to the chiefs to supply native labour as it might lead to compulsory labour which cannot be permitted". The question is, however, whether the end would not justify the means. If a man will not work neither should he eat, and as Mr. Graydon, who writes on the subject to a home paper, reminds his readers, "Libbaty's a kind o'thing Thet don't agree with niggers." As long ago at 1897, he points out, Mr. George Albu and other "magnates" boldly proposed forced labour of a kind which even the Boers could not distinguish from slavery. Mr. Albu gave evidence before an industrial commission in that year. "Suppose," was one of the questions then asked, "the Kaffirs retire back to their kraals. Now, in case that happened, and you were without black labour, would you be in favour of asking the Government to enforce labour?" The answer was direct and uncompromising—"Certainly. A Kaffir cannot live on nothing. If a white man loiters about without doing anything he is run in. Why should a nigger be allowed to do nothing? If there is a famine in a district the Government has to pay for it, and that falls back again on the industry. Therefore, I think a kaffir should be compelled to work in order to earn his living". There are many who will agree with Mr. Albu on the general principle. But it is contrary to British ideas of liberty, and quite consistent with them that the British Government will feed the drones when famine shall come. We do not see why Mr. Chamberlain should have found fault with Mr. Taylor for using the language he did, though perhaps not wholly capable of misinterpretation. In one of his speeches the Chief Native Commissioner is reported to have said. "There could be no forced labour: the Government would not allow it. At the same time he wished the natives to go out willingly, knowing that they were carrying out the wishes of the Government, and studying their own welfare. He would have the Indunas realise that they were Government officials. They were paid so much, and in return the Government looked to them to assist in supplying labour; they must see that the boys turned out to work, as it was their duty to do so." Masongo an Induna, said he did not quite understand the Chief's reference to force not being used. The Chief Native Commissioner said that "what he intended to convey was that the messengers would not go to the kraals and say to this or that boy 'Here you must come to work'. The Indunas must tell the boys to go. If they refused, then those who did so must be reported at once to the Native Commissioner, who knew what to do."

Mr. Taylor's words were, of course, calculated to convey the impression that if men would not work of their own free will, they would be forced to. There is a distinct instruction to the Indunas, and a veiled threat too, contained in his concluding words. At another indaba, at Inugu, Malema District, the Chief Native Commissioner said: "How would they like it if he were to send the police and messengers round to their kraals to turn the people out to work? They would think it very hard. Very well, then, they must listen when he tried to reason with them". He had no direct authority to make use of the words he did, but Mr. Taylor's system of discharging his duty was very probably that most calculated to produce the desired effect. It is desirable they should go to work voluntarily, and it would not be pleasant for them to be pressed. It really meant no more than that, and if the indolent native imagined it did—all the better, not worse, for the native who was induced to go to work, If the Indunas could compel them to go to work it would be to their advantage as well as that of the labourers. Immigrated labour had to be resorted to and that not always with success. A report is included in the Blue-book which which shows that Arab labour had proved satisfactory, and that the men are well contented, but Somalis and Abyssinians, having been badly selected, did not answer. Mine managers, just a year ago, decided to apply for further batches of Arabs, and asked that Indian officers stationed at Aden should assist by registering natives and supervising recruiting procedings. Indian officers were more than fully employed at the time and were not permitted to take an active part in recruiting. But for the efficient protection of these men, an ordinance was drafted and adopted. It made the administration responsible for the transport of labourers from the country of their origin to Rhodesia and for their care while on the journey and subsequently until work was found for them. The administration was also to be responsible for the return of the immigrant to his country of origin. Had the tribesmen been possessed of a proper spirit, the sight of these foreigners earning the money which might be theirs should have impelled them to seek employment. But there is no false shame about the South African black. That work was intended for women is an article in his creed. They are practically all alike, and the experiences of South Rhodesia will be the experiences of the whole of South Africa for many years to come. Sir M. Clarke, the Resident Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, in a report embodied in the Blue-book has shown that to some extent forced labour is still resorted to, or was at the time the report was sent in—less than twelve months ago. The Commissioner informed Mr. Chamberlain that the natives of Rhodesia "work in the mines either from direct pressure brought to bear on them by the Administration, a pressure only short of force, or the necessity of earning enough to pay their taxes. This naturally does not tend to make industry attractive, and the duties of the Native Commissioners to induce the native to work and afterwards to collect taxes from wages unwillingly earned, makes their positions difficult and detracts from their influence. In Mashonaland the Native Commissioners are the sole recruiting, and in many cases the distributing, agents, and in both provinces they are alike required to use their utmost endeavours to induce the native to work and to meet the demands of the various mines". Much discontent among the natives resulted. It was admitted to be primarily due to the constant pressure exercised by the Administration, and to the often arbitrary and illegal methods adopted by native messengers in collecting taxes and requisitioning labour. "The present system of recruiting wrote the Resident is open to the objections that it is unduly coercive, that the Administration takes an active part in it, and is unable to afford adequate protection to the labourers". The question is the more involved than would appear at first sight, but it is evident its solution is not to be compulsory labour. The determination of the South African Governments to seek Asiatic labour may probably be productive of satisfactory results, but it would have been far better in the interests of the men of the soil, had the present generation of able-bodied men been compelled to engage in honest toil. There is no room in these days, in any country, for idlers, and if they will not work, their extermination will be an unavoidable consequence.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH. In accordance with the expectations of most good judges of the game, the cricket match between the Presidency and the Parsis, at Poona, has resulted in a victory for the former. After an interesting game in which their batting superiority was proved beyond all doubt the Presidency team won by four wickets. On Thursday morning, when it was known that Captain Wood would be unable to play owing to an accident at Polo, it was thought that the loss of his all-round cricket would act prejudicially on the Presidency's chances. As things turned out, however, although greatly missed, the loss of his services fortunately in no way affected the result, the Presidency throughout the game always l oking like winning comfortably. The condition of the wicket held out high hopes of heavy scoring but these were only partly realised, a good number of batsmen on both sides failing in a most unaccountable manner to do justice to their reputation. The bowling, especially that of the Parsis, it is true, was good but it received no assistance from the wicket, a state of things which the batsmen with a few exceptions did not take full advantage of. The exceptions were Messrs. Meherhomji and Daruwala, for the Parsis, and Mr. Cheetham and Captain Greig, for the Presidency. Mr. Meherhomji played superb cricket in both innings, and his double effort—80 and 51—will rank as one of the finest performances by a Parsi batsman in the whole series of these matches. Mr. Daruwalla, in the second venture of the Parsis, played the greatest innings of his career and there can be no doubt that his steady batting saved his side from a much severer defeat. His feat in going in second wicket down and carrying his bat out for 64, when none of the other batsmen who followed Mr. Meherhomji could do anything, is deserving of the very highest praise. Mr. Cheetham carried off premier batting honours for the Presidency, and his magnificent display in the first innings will not soon be forgotten by those who were privileged to see it. He had the hardest luck it is possible for a cricketer to meet in just failing to reach his century for with his score at 97 in attempting to bring off the boundary hit necessary to raise his score to three figures he was bowled. A little patience and his object would probably have been achieved, but we can hardly blame him for doing what most other men would have done in his place. It was of course a great pity that he was deprived of the opportunity of reaching the summit of a Bombay cricketer's ambition, viz., to score a hundred in a Presidency match, but for all that his innings was a triumph of the batsman's art. Few batsmen, indeed, in the Presidency could have risen to the occasion so grandly. Captain Greig without doing anything remarkable contributed two valuable scores to the totals of his side. All great cricketers have their off days occasionally, and these were, fortunately for the Parsis days on which the Western India champion was not in his best scoring vein, besides which he was greatly handicapped in the second innings by having to bat with a damaged finger. He made runs, however, which was the great thing, and next to Mr. Cheetham had the highest aggregate on the side. Several other batsmen met with moderate success, notably Mr. Mistri, Mr. Sale, Mr. Furber, and Major Field. The latter's stand in the second innings of the Presidency with Mr. Furber, when six wickets had fallen for 76 runs and 28 were still required to win, was one of the best features in the match. Mention should also be made of the stand by Messrs Walcott and Lumsden for the last wicket in the first innings, these two batsmen putting on 30 runs. Bowling honours in the match easily went to Captain Greig, whose ten wickets for 69 runs played a very important part in the victory of the Presidency. Mr. Cheetham and Captain Deas also did well. The brunt of the Parsi's bowling was borne by Messrs. Pavri and Mistri who came through the match with very creditable figures. Messrs. Bulsara and Oomrigar only met with moderate success. The fielding of both sides was up to the highest standard, only three mistakes being made during the three days' cricket. The Parsis though beaten were by no means disgraced, and the plucky manner in which they set about getting the Presidency out in the second innings elicited considerable admiration on all sides. No mention of the match would be complete without reference to the excellent work done by the respective wicket-keepers, Messrs. Walcott and Kanga. The first-named did not give a single bye away in the first innings and only seven in the second, and is head and shoulders over any other European wicket-keeper in India at the present time. The latter was brilliant as usual and brought off six catches behind the wickets in the two innings.

THE VICEROY'S PAGES. Since an attempt has been made in certain organs of the native press to represent as an indignity the proposed appointment of a few sons of native chiefs as pages of honour to His Excellency the Viceroy at the forthcoming Delhi Durbar, it may be well to point out that the appointment of a page is one of the most esteemed honours in the order of chivalry, and is never conferred except upon scions of princes and of the higher nobility. When Lord Lytton hald the imperial assemblage of 1877, he was attended as pages by the present Sir Amir Singh of Kashmir and his brother the late Ram Singh, both sons of the late Maharaja of Kashmir, and we do not recollect that any one discovered on that occasion that the selection was otherwise than a great compliment. It is not proposed by His Excellency the Viceroy that he shall be escorted by pages of honour at the forthcoming Durbar. They will only be invited to attend upon him and upon the Duke of Connaught at the investiture of two Indian orders where their presence is intended as an honour to the Indian Chiefs, and where they will play a part in attendance upon the representative and brother of the Sovereign that is familiar in ceremonials of all the most distinguished orders of knighthood. At the recent Coronation in Westminster Abbey it will be remembered, that the King was similarly attended as pages by youthful nobles of the highest rank in the British aristocracy.

MR. FRAMJEE PATEL'S TEAM. It would be necessary to travel very far to find a lover of cricket so entirely devoted to furthering the interests of the game as Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel, who may justly be called the Nestor of Parsi cricket. Mr. Patel has for a period covering more than two decades taken an active interest in all matters affecting the welfare of Parsi cricket, and to him perhaps more than any other enthusiast the Parsis owe most for their present position in the game. Mr. Patel's efforts have not been confined to encouraging and fostering the game amongst his own community, as he has always evinced a great interest in the steady advance made by the local Hindus and Mahomedans, and if the matter were left to him, the former would before now have met the Parsis in a representative match. To Mr. Patel belongs the credit of instituting the annual match at Ganeshkhind between a mixed team of Parsis, Hindus, and Mohamedans, and a Government House team, and in the match which commences to-day, Mr. Patel's team will include two local Hindu players and two members of the Islam Gymkhana eleven. This annual fixture, it is interesting to note, goes back as far as the early days of Lord Harris's Governorship, and it was at the latter's invitation that Mr. Patel took his first team to Ganeshkhind in 1890. Lord Harris's idea was to bring cricketers of all communities more together, and that these matches have resulted in the accomplishment of this is shown by the way that Native and European cricketers now reciprocate.

THE Ahmednagar Horse Show will be held in the Stewart Cotton Market on November 6th, 7th, and 8th.

THE following ten Doctors for the Punjab plague inoculation campaign, arrived here on Saturday by the P. & O. Company's Mail steamer Peninsular, Drs. F. Robinson, M. D., J. Ashton, J. F. Northcote, C. Cavanagh, F. L. Dickson, A. Elliot, H. Fraser, Dr. Heron, F. Goldsmith and J. F. Pearson.

THE annual Himalayan Lodge ball was held at the Town Hall, Simla, on Tuesday evening, 9th September, and was a great success. A large number of guests were present and the proceedings were kept up until a late hour. The following took part in the two leading sets of lancers:—H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Power Palmer, The Worshipful Master Brother D'Silva and Lady Rivaz, H. E. Sir Power Palmer and Lady Gallway, the Hon. Mr. Raleigh and Mrs. Alves, the Hon. Sir Edmund Elles and Mrs. Parsons, Worshipful Brother Shearer and Lady Elles, Worshipful Brother Alwes and Mrs. Lyons-Montgomery, Brother H. Arthur and Mrs. C. J. Hallifax, the Hon. Sir Charles Rivaz and Mrs. Shearer, the Hon. Mr. Arundel and Mrs. Ibbetson, Sir Thomas Gallway and Mrs. Duff, Colonel Duff and Mrs. Clerk, Worshipful Brother Watson and Mrs. Warden, Worshipful Brother Lyons-Montgomery and Mrs. Rennick, Worshipful Brother Leigh and Mrs. Gordon Walker, Worshipful Brother Campbell and Mrs. Hammond.

MR. KNOX, United States Attorney-General, in the course of an interview has stated that the object of his journey to France was to obtain a clear title to the property of the Panama Canal Company. He did not doubt that the negotiations would be thoroughly successful. Mr. Knox expressed himself as being in hearty accord with Mr. Roosevelt's utterances on the trust question.

THE final estimate of the Director of the United States Mint shows that in the past year the United States produced 3,805,500oz. of gold, valued at dols. 78,666,700, being a decrease of dols. 504,300 as compared with 1900. The greatest decrease in the output of any one district is one of dols. 1,285,300 in the case of Alaska, and was due to the lateness of the season, which delayed the opening of places, and to litigation, which interfered with the development of industry. Ten of the 19 States and territories yielding gold showed an increase.

VISCOUNT KITCHENER'S Staff in India will be constituted as follows: Military Secretary, Colonel Hubert Hamilton, C. B., A. D. C.; Interpreter, Lieut.-Colonel W. R. Birdwood, 11th Bengal Lancers; Aides-de-Camp, Major Marker, Coldstream Guards; Captain Victor Brooke, 9th Lancers; and Captain Maxwell, 16th Bengal Lancers. Lord Kitchener has booked his passage to India by the P. & O. steamer "Egypt," which leaves London on Nov. 7. His Lordship may, however, pay a visit to Khartoum before taking up his duties as Commander-in-Chief in India, in which case he would leave London by an earlier steamer, ultimately joining the "Egypt" at Ismailia. The General is due to reach Bombay on Nov. 28.

THE STORY OF VERONA.

NAPOLEONIC MEMORIES.

RUSKIN makes the view from a certain rock by Verona, the theme of one of his best descriptive pieces. He is looking down on the "blue Lombardic plain," in the centre of which, twelve miles away, there lies "a little cluster of domes and towers with a gleam of white water around them," the cluster being Mantua. Beyond "its fretted outline" are the "undulations of soft hills," the Apennines above Padua. In the "gleam of the horizon still further away "rests Venice." "Look then north eastward, and touched into a crown of strange rubies as the sun descends, there is the snowy cluster of the Alps of Friuli. . . . . Now I do not think that there is any other rock in all the world from which the places and monuments of so complex and deep a fragment of the history of its ages can be visible as from this piece of crag, with its blue and prickly weeds. For you have thus beneath you at once the birthplaces of Virgil and a Livy; the homes of Dante and Petrarch; and the source of the most sweet and pathetic inspiration of your own Shakespeare." In that fair region Theodoric founded Gothic civilization, and Mantegna, Titian, Coregio, and Veronese were born. So the writer of this latest contribution to Messrs. Dent's series of books on mediæval towns has been fortunate in her choice of subject. For (and this was a condition of good luck) she has performed her task faithfully and well.

The purely historical part of the subject is a model of compression and clear exposition. Veronese history was determined by the town's position, as that of a junction, in modern speech, between the routes of Italy, Gaul, and Germany. All that can be said respecting Verona's earliest connection with Rome is that the former was, in all probability, a subject city early in the third century B. Though Verona, like other Italian towns, c an early period under the influence of 'Roma literature, habit and custom, it would ap her admission to full rights of Roman did not take place until Agustus becar an undivided dominion. Slightly to the fruitless attempt of the northern ho A. D. upon Verona, Constantine's siege o in 312, Alaric's invasion of the district and the reign of Theorodic, the authoress the beginning of the Lombard era, about the of the sixth century, when Albion's warriors swooped down upon the great plain which bears their name to this day. An anecdote of Albion is worth recalling merely as an illustration of the savagery of a half-heathen half-Christian age.

A GRIM STORY.

It was at a Royal banquet in his capital Verona, that Albiona commanded his wife Rosamund to drink wine out of her father's skull. Albion had slain her father, Cuntmund, and carried the skull about with him as a drinking-cup. Just in the manner with which all readers of Frankish and Teutonic story are familiar, Rosamund took her revenge by murdering her husband. But let us pass on to the very excellent chapter on the amphitheatre of Verona. What the city itself is to Northern Italy, the famous amphitheatre is to the city. Other relics of Verona have passed away, but the arena remains. It has witnessed all the vicissitudes of Veronese history for two thousand years (unless those authorities are right who allege that it was constructed as late as the reign of Diocletian). A "glorious" relic, the authoress calls it. The description is only partially justifiable. It has been the scene of some "glorious" events, but oftener, perhaps, of scenes that disgraced humanity. The arena is the historic relic, by preeminence, of Verona, and one of the most interesting survivals from the old Roman world. To their credit, be it said, the Veronese have for centuries been assidnous in their efforts to preserve the arena from damage. One wishes, regretfully, that the modern Venetians had been as careful of some among their own architectural glories. Recent excavations have proved that by means of water pipes the arena was sometimes flooded for naval shows. If you want sermons in stones you may have them in the arena of Verona. And such sermons, on the morals and the manners of the ages. And such a variety of shows, from a battle of Actium, by some Phineas T. Barnum of Augustan Rome, to the horsey exploits of Buffalo Bill and his cowboys.

The first gladdorial fights in the arena are referred to the beginning of Trojan's reign. The Veronese records make mention of a certain Generoso, who fought twenty-seven times in the arena. Beast fights "came-off" in the arena, as elsewhere in Italy. But there is reason to believe that the occasions were few in which, as in the amphitheatre of the Imperial and more cruel city, the Veronese of Roman Italy pitted human beings against wild beasts. But the Verona amphitheatre was the scene off Christian martyrdoms, of which our authoress writes as much as her readers will care to know. The arena was admirably adapted to the jousts and tournaments that were so popular during the golden period of Veronese histoy—the are of the Scaligers. The last tournament mentioned in Veronese history took place at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and in honour of the Elector of Bavaria, afterwards the Emperor Charles VII. The northern Italians, the Veronese among them, desired livelier sport—sport with some blood in it. And so they introduced the brutalising sport of bull-fighting. The first bullfight was held in the year of the French Revolution, 1789, and exactly a week after the destruction of the Bastille. Bull-fighting immediately became a popular craze. Napoleon is said to have "assisted" several times at Verona bull-fights. On the 16th July, 1805, he took his seat amid a crowd, who gazed on the mighty conqueror with mixed feelings and emotions. In Veronese bull-fighting mastiffs appear to have taken the place of the toreros and others. The dogs were trained to seize the bull by the ear. According to a certain sensational story of the day, the bull whose gallant fight Napoleon watched in 1805 destroyed every dog let loose upon him. We may here quote a portion of the authoress's summary of the original tale:

A BULL FIGHT.

At lsst a splendid hound, spotted black and white was let loose, and the public admiration and expectation was centred on the graceful movements and wary gait of the dog. His mode of approach and defence was excellent, and he made more than one attempt to pin his adversary by the ear. But his skill and training were of little avail. His final leap up to the bull's ear proved fatal; the horn ripped him from end to end, and a groan of disappointment and compassion went up from the crowd as they saw the poor beast stretched on the sand in his death agony. Napoleon's interest was aroused to such an extent that he shouted out, "Loose two against him." an order promptly obeyed, but attended with no better fortune. The hounds were again gored to death and the Emperor shouted anew, "Loose three." Again the bull was victorious. "Loose them all." cried Napoleon, and the pack was let loose. The bull, surrounded by a host of foes, held them at bay for a while, and with bloodshot eye and lashing tail made a gallant stand. But the numbers were more than he could contend with, and bitten, beaten, and overcome, he sank upon the floor, yielding only to the inexorable doom of force.

According to the original story, one of Napoleon's generals "turned to his master and bade him draw a lesson from the scene which had just been enacted before him." That is to say, the victorious dogs were the European monarchs. Belviglieri, in his book on Verona, remarks that the fight was a "fine lesson, from which he (Napoleon) drew no profit". The dogs pulled down Napoleon in the long run; but it is not difficult to see that the moralising French general at the sports of 1805 was a creature of the patriotic Italian imagination. More pleasant is it to recall the fact that in the arena of Verona the first King of United Italy Victor Emmanual, first received the homage of his Veronese subjects. This was in October, 1866. To Buffalo Bill's performances [on the historic spot, we have already alluded the authoress's chapters on the Veronese inspiration in Shakespear and Dante, are in some respects the most interesting in the volume. The illustrations of street architecture, famous buildings, and masterpieces from the painters are without an exception excellent.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

IRELAND'S UNREST.

THE CRIMES ACT IN DUBLIN.

PROTEST FROM THE CORPORATION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 18.

The Dublin Corporation have adopted a resolution protesting against the outrage and insult to the citizens by the proclamation of the Crimes Act in Dublin, which they described as the most crimeless city in the world.

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND.

WORST FOR OVER FORTY YEARS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

As the result of the late rains, the harvest in England is the worst since 1860. A considerable rise in the price of wheat is expected.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

KAISER AS CAVALRY LEADER.

"ROUTING THE ENEMY".

The German manœuvres are ended. The Kaiser took an active part in the manœuvres. He led 9,000 cavalry thirty miles, yesterday, heading them in the final charge and routing the enemy.

The infantry observed South African methods of attack.

Lord Roberts and party bade farewell to the Emperor on the field and returned to London. They followed the manœuvres closely throughout.

THE NEW VOLUNTEER REGULATIONS.

EFFECTS ON RECRUITING.

The recruiting for the volunteers for the year ending 31st October is closed. The returns of fourteen metropolitan battalions show an average loss of 111. It is stated that there is a corresponding reduction in the whole forty metropolitan corps, and is due mainly to the new regulations.

LUCKNOW SOLDIERS' HOME.

GIFT IN MEMORY OF AN OFFICER.

The father of Lieutenant Corry of the Bombay Sappers, who recently died in India, has given through the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Fund, ten thousand rupees to the Lucknow Soldiers' Home, in memory of his son.

CRICKET.

The Australians beat the South of England by sixty-one. Yorkshire drew with the rest of England.

TEA IN FRANCE.

Trade returns show that the use of tea in France is steadily growing.

SETTLEMENT OF THE TRANSVAAL.

HELP FOR DISTRESSED BRITISHERS.

LORD MILNER'S TOUR.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

It is officially announced in Johannesburg that in addition to three millions for Burghers, two millions are to be assigned to assist distressed Britishers and neutral foreigners and natives who suffered in the war and restart them in life. Both sums are chargeable to the Imperial Government.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

Lord Milner has started on a tour in Western Transvaal in order to gain local knowledge as to the progress of the settlement. He afterwards visits other regions.

THE FIGHT IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

THREE SLAVE DHOWS CAPTURED.

LAPWING MAKES AN IMPRESSION.

A telegram from Constantinople states that three vessels were captured in the Lapwing affair which has produced a considerable impression as testifying to the value of the British Police Service.

M. DE STAAL RESIGNS.

The Russian Ambassador in London, M. De Staal, has resigned his post owing to impaired health.

[His Excellency Baron de Staal has been Ambassador in London since 1884. He was born in 1832 and was educated at the University of Moscow. He entered the Asiatic Department of the Russian Foreign Office in 1845 and was Secretary of the Embassy at Constantinople, in 1885. He was attached to the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army during the Crimean war. Later on he served as diplomatic attache to the Namiestuic of Poland, from where he went to Bucharest as General Consul until 1859, when he was transferred to Athens as first Secretary and promoted as Councillor of the Embassy. He was successively Minister to Stuttgart, Munich, Darmstadt, and Baden during the period from 1871 to 1884, when he was appointed to London. He married the Princess Gortchakow.

With the retirement of Baron de Staal, the diplomatic body in London will lose its doyen and one of its most polished and courtly members. M. de Staal arrived in England at a time when (the "Telegraph" observes) it is not, perhaps, too much to say, that the relations between England and the great Northern Empire were strained almost to breaking-point. In the year following his nomination as Russian Ambassador in London, the Penjdeh incident threatened to entail war between the two countries. Happily the crisis was averted, and during the eighteen years he has spent in this country it has been the constant endeavour of M. de Staal to restore and consolidate cordial relations with Great Britain and the Slav Empire. In these efforts he has been rewarded with conspicuous success. He has a great admiration for England and the English people, and some years ago, when the Tsar proposed to transfer him to another capital, he begged to be allowed to remain in London. Baron and Baroness de Staal are well known and highly popular in society. M. de Staal, however, has never courted popularity, but has always made the distractions offered by London Society subservient to his diplomatic duties. His zealous endeavours to secure the friendship to England, while carefully guarding the interests of his Imperial master, won for him the esteem of Lord Granville, and later on that of Lord Salisbury and the present head of the English Foreign Office. His retirement will be deeply regretted by all his diplomatic confreres in London, and by all Englishmen and Russians who are anxious to see good relations between the two countries maintained.

According to trustworthy information, Count Benckendorff, Russian Minister at Copenhagen, has been designated as the successor to Baron de Staal at the Court of St. James's.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MILITARY HONOURS.

THE LANGO AND ARO EXPEDITIONS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 12.

Despatches have been gazetted in connection with the Lango Expedition in Uganda.

Captain G. M. N. Harman has received the Distinguished Service Order.

Major Dalme Radcliffe is promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

Despatches have also been published regarding the Aro Expedition from Nigeria.

Major Festing is made a Companion of St. Michael, and St. George.

Major Hodson, Lieutenant Knowles of the Indian Staff Corps and nine others have received the Distinguished Service Order.

Captain B. Faunce, of the West India Regiment, Capt. W. J. Vencur, of the Fusiliers, Capt. H. C. Moorhouse and Capt. A. Mackenzie of the Artillery are promoted Majors.

ANTI-JEWISH MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

An anti-semitic outbreak has arisen at Czenstochowa, which is a pilgrim resort in Russian Poland. The mob stormed the Jewish shops. It is reported that fourteen Jews were killed and a number injured. The military were called out.

THE RUSSIAN MANŒUVRES.

The Tsar and the Grand Dukes have arrived at Kurok to attend the manœuvres. The Shah has left Paris to attend the Russian Manœuvres.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

The Chinese Court has gone to the Summer Palce, which is their first visit for three years. The Palace has been refitted at great cost.

INTERNATIONAL MARKMANSHIP.

The British team has won the Palma Trophy on the International Rifle Contest at Ottawa. The British team scored 1459 points, the American team 1447 points, and the Canada team 1372 points.

THE ILLNESS OF SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 14.

Sir John Woodburn though weak continues to improve.

THE BREAK ON THE DARJILING HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

Through communication has been restored on the Darjiling Himalayan Railway.

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN HOLIDAYS.

SUGGESTED CURTAILMENT.

The Bengal High Court has circulated a letter asking the opinion of all Judicial officers in consultation with public bodies as to whether there is any objection to the curtailment of a certain number of Hindu and Mahomedan holidays.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

A third howitzer battery arrives from South Africa this trooping season, thus completing a brigade division. The headquarters and two batteries will be located at Jhansi and the remaining battery at Cawnpore. The field battery now at the latter station will be transferred to Secunderabad. The Trichinopoly Boer camp been closed the 427 Boers it contained being transferred to Bellary.

Sites are being prepared at camp Bellpore for a new Royal Artillery barracks.

Vellore fort being no longer required for military purposes is being made over to the Civil authorities of Madras.

A number of sensible changes are gradually being made in the direction of decentralising Military organisation in India by deputing to Lieutenant-Generals powers to deal with a host of lesser matters which have hitherto had to be referred to Headquarters at Simla. The latest move is the empowering of local authorities to deal finally with alteration to central buildings within defensive posts.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS SEPTEMBER 13.—Creagh, Capt., Bombay 21st, on duty, from Quetta.

Hunt, Capt., Bo., I. M. S., on have from China.

Cunningham, Bt., Col., Bo. R. L. Scots, on duty from England.

Harvey, Capt., Bo., R. A. M. C., on duty, from Deesa.

Parry, Capt., Beng, I. M. S., from furlo, from England.

Bhementhal, Lt., Beng, R. F. A., from leave, from England.

Daubeny, Major, Beng, 2nd S. Stafford Regement, on leave, from Agra.

Smith, Lt. Col., Beng, R. G. A., from leave, from England.

Norman, Capt., Punj., 11th Lancers, on leave, from Mean Mir.

Bartlett, Lt. Punj., R. A. M. C., on duty, from Rawal Pindi.

James, Lt., Ms, R. H. A., from leave from London.

DEPARTURES, SEPTEMBER 13.—Magrath, Capt., Ms 16th Inft, from leave to Madras.

Ramsden, Lt., Ms. R. H. A., from leave to Secunderabad.

James, Lt., Ms., 5th Inft. from leave to Secunderabad.

Hunt, Capt. Bo., I. M. S. on leave to England.

Daubeney, Major, Beng, 2nd S. Stafford Regt. on leave to England.

Forrest, Capt., Beng, R. A. M. C., on duty to Lucknow.

Slingsby, Lt., Punj. 2nd P. C., on leave to England.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

THIRD DAY'S PLAY.

VICTORY FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 13.

The Presidency continued their innings this morning in bright weather, requiring 87 runs to win and having eight wickets in hand. Edwardes the not out overnight was accompanied to the wicket by Greig, the bowlers being Pavri and Mistri. Greig got to work at once, scoring a boundary and a two which brought up 20 after 14 minutes' play. The third decade went up and runs continuing to come freely chiefly from Greig the next two decades went up quickly.

At 54, Omrigar took over the ball from Mistri. Both batsmen were now well set and the rate of rungetting continued unabated until the total was 59, when Greig was smartly caught at the wicket off Pavri for a well played 30.

Cheetham succeeded and opening his account with a single off the second ball he received from Pavri, the 60 went up. Without any alteration in the score Edwardes was bowled by Pavri. Sale and Cheetham were now together and with the addition of two runs to the total Cheetham was badly missed by Pavri at short slip.

After this escape both batsmen played a most cautious game, taking a quarter of an hour to make three runs. The fielding of the Parsis was very close nothing that could be stopped passing them. With the total at 68 Cheetham played one back from Oomrigar, which going off the wicket-keeper's pad was caught by Mistri at short slip. The outgoing batsman had contributed 5.

Field next joined Sale who was playing a very careful game. Seventy went up and shortly afterwards Field got one from Oomrigar away for 4. Immediately afterwards Sale was caught at the wicket off Pavri for 8, the total now being 76 for six wickets. Twenty-eight being still required to win, the excitement became intense on Furber joining Field. The score now crept up slowly and with the total at 78 Mistry went on for Pavri.

A fine drive by Furber off Umrigar for four brought up 80 and at 85 Pavri took over the ball again from Mistri. This change had the effect of making the rate of scoring slower than ever, runs only being got with great difficulty and these being singles for the most part, until Furber opening his shoulders got Pavri away past cover point for three which brought up 90. Shortly after Field got one off Pavri away to the eastern boundary for four and put the next ball away for a single, eight runs now being required to win.

Off Umrigar's next over the same batsman got a single, and Furber getting the next ball away for four the 100 went up. Three runs were now required to win and Field got one of them off Pavri.

Immediately afterwards Furber was missed by Modi at cover point.

A single by Field made the game a tie, and a few balls later the same batsman made the winning hit amidst a burst of enthusiasm, the Presidency winning by four wickets. Scores :—

PARSIS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Colabawalla, b Deas	3	b Cheetham	4
Mistri, c Greig, b Cheetham	36	c Deas, b Field	14
Mody, c and b Greig	0	b Greig	4
Meherhomjee, c Deas, b Sale	80	b Field	51
Daruwalla, hit wicket b Cheetham	9	not out	64
Kanga, b Cheetham	2	c Field, b Greig	0
Pavri, c Cheetham	1	b Greig	9
Chinoy, b Cheetham	2	b Greig	3
Bapasola, c Cheetham, b Greig	8	c Lumsden, b Greig	5
Umrigar, c Edwardes, b Greig	3	c Lumsden, b Greig	4
Bulsara, not out	2	b Greig	0
Extras	2	Extras	17
Total	148	Total	175

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.		Second innings.	
Greig, c Kanga, b Umrigar	39	c Kanga, b Pavri	30
Cheetham, b Pavri	97	c Mistri, b Umrigar	5
Sale, b Bulsara	31	c Kanga, b Pavri	3
Scrott, b Mistri	4	to bat	
Furber, c Umrigar, b Pavri	6	not out	11
Field, c Kanga, b Bulsara	0	not out	21
Edwardes, b Mistri	1	b Pavri	15
Drysdale, c Kanga, b Mistri	2	c Kanga, b Pavri	12
Walcott, b Pavri	18	to bat	
Lumsden, not out	10	b Pavri	2
Extras	12	Extras	1
Total	220	Total	104

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSIS.

First Innings.	O.	B.	R.	M.	W.	Second Innings.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Greig	12	5	31	2	3		17	4	35	7
Deas	16	...	40	5	2		26	12	29	...
Cheetham	13	...	40	1	4		18	6	41	1
Field	5	...	17	1	...		10	...	33	2
Sale	4	...	15	1	1		7	1	17	...
Edwardes	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	3	...

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.	O.	M.	R.	W.	Second Innings.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bulsara	19	4	48	2		...	...	...	...
Bapasola	9	1	24	0		...	...	...	...
Mistri	28	9	61	4		14	6	21	0
Umgigar	10	1	40	1		18	4	27	1
Pavri	15	4	35	3		29·4	7	55	5

THE ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN WOOD.

The many friends of Captain M. D. Wood, A. D. C., who sustained some injury last Wednesday while playing polo and was unable to participate in the Presidency match, will be glad to learn that he is now able to get about and was present at the Presidency match to-day. He may be able to play for the Ganeshkhind team against Mr. Framji Patel's team on Monday.

THE REMOUNTS INQUIRY.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 13.

According to a special telegram from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 12th September, the report of the Remount Committee has been presented but has not yet been published. It is expected to prove strongly favourable to General Truman.

THE visit of the King and Queen to the Isle of Man has brought into unwonted prominence a part of the King's dominions of which his subjects generally know but little. The island has, indeed, been under the direct rule of the present Royal House for less than 150 years. It has had Welsh, Norwegian, and Scottish rulers, but the Kings of England have exercised sovereignty in their own persons only since 1765, when the rights of the Dukes of Atholl were purchased for 70,000*l.*, cash down. It is hardly surprising, therefore, remarks a contemporary, that no English reigning Sovereign had ever visited the country until King Edward and Queen Alexandra landed at Ramsey. Like Jersey and Guernsey, Mona's Isle has laws and a legislature of its own, the House of Keys being to Manxmen at least equal in dignity to the House of Commons. The people have always been loyal to the Crown, and the King and Queen received heartily as they could have been in any part of the empire. The visit has, of course, no political importance, except such as resides in the fact that it is always good for the people to know the reigning Monarch. The presence of the King and Queen will, however, prove an epoch in the island's history. The Manx nation—for nation it may fairly claim to be—is not likely to forget that the first spot outside Great Britain upon which the King set his foot after his Coronation was their little seagirt island.

PRESIDENCY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 14.

The 33rd Presidency Assault-at-Arms was brought o a successful termination yesterday afternoon. A large and fashionable gathering of spectators was assembled and the Race Course presented a busy scene. The Musical Ride by artillery met with a nasty accident: the riders were dressed in three different kinds of uniform, khaki, white, and the old fashioned black-and-red, with gold mountings; the ride was gone through very cleverly to the music of the 1st Bombay Lancers, band, when the horse of one of the riders got a fit of staggers, and the driver of the 29th Field Battery who tried to give assistance was knocked down and trampled upon. He received a wound on the head and bled profusely. He was removed in a dhooly to the hospital where he is progressing favourably.

Tent Pegging for British officers was next gone through, the First Bombay Lancers winning with 50 points.

The Gymnastic display brought the proceedings to a close. Before giving away prizes, Sir Robert Low said the Assault-at-Arms which has just been concluded has been one of the most successful which has taken place in Poona of recent years. The entries have been greater and competitors have come from Bombay, Mhow, Ahmednagar, Kamptee, and also from Hyderabad. The 180 British Officers who competed have shown magnificent skill, and the 96 Native Officers have maintained a very high standard of efficiency The list of winners is much too long to be read, through, but Bombardier Middleton of the C. Battery may be mentioned as the best mounted man at arms and Gunner D'Gorman of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, the best dismounted man at arms; and in the Native troops Duffedar Nuthasing, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, and Havildar Nur Khan, 2nd Bombay, respectively.

Before presenting the handsome cup offered as a prize, he said it has been presented by the Hyderabad Lancer Regiment as a challenge cup to their brethern of the Bombay Army for the best mounted man at arms. It has been taken by the 1st Bombay Lancers. He added that all thanks are due to Colonel Clery Hill and Officers and N.-C Officers and men, who have assisted in bringing this assault-at-arms to so successful a conclusion. All competitions have been carried out to time and correctly, and it has been a great pleasure to see so many officers and men of the garrisons present day after day to watch the proceedings, and he hoped that in addition to the instruction they derived they have all thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Sir Robert then asked Miss Low to distribute the prizes.

The following are the names of the winners in the last events (the list of winners in the previous event have already been published.):

Riding and Jumping: C Battery, Rs. 60. Same events for Native troops: Governors Body Guard, Rs. 40.

Lance vs. Bayonet: Sergeant Walker, C Battery Rs. 40. Gunner O. Gorman, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Rs. 20. Sergeant Clark, Royal Scots, Rs. 10 Same events for Native troops: Havildar Nurkhan, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Rs. 30. Naik Shaik Fakir, 16th Bombay Infantry, Rs. 15. Sowar Parkahsing, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 10.

Driving Competition: (Prize presented by Lord Northcote) 40th Field Battery, Rs. 120, 45th Field Battery, Rs. 60.

Tug-of-War: Royal Scots beat Connaught Rangers, Rs. 150.

The best man at arms (dismounted): Gunner D'Gorman, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, awarded Rs. 100 and the Silver Medal presented by the Committee of the Presidency Assault-at-Arms.

Mounted Competitions: Bombardier Middleton C Battery, Rs. 100 and a Silver Medal. The same events for Native troops (dismounted): Havildar Nurkhan, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Rs. 50 and Silver Medal; (mounted) Duffedar Nathasing, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Rs. 50 and Silver Medal.

Sword vs. Sword, for officers: Captain Wogan Brown, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, a silver cup.

Sabre vs. Sabre: Lieutenant Wilson, Shropshire,

Riding and Jumping: Lieutenant Ingpen, R.F. A.

Tent Pegging by Sections. (Cup presented by H. H. Aga Khan.) Seven teams competed, viz., 1st and 3rd Bombay Cavalry, 7th Bombay Pioneers, Royal Scots, 29th and 45th R. F. A. and R. A. Staff. The prize was won by the 1st Bombay Lancers in grand style.

Sabre vs. Sabre: Jamedar Shaik Dada Hayat, 1st Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.

Sword vs. Sword: Jamedar Asa Ram, 1st Bombay Lancers.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

SEPT. 11TH.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St. Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.

The telegraph administration of the Portuguese Colonies notifies that private telegrams in code or Cipher will be accepted and delivered at Loanda and Benguela (West Africa) if senders and addressees deposit their code books, with the authorities at those places.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Manyuen.

In view of the cessation of military operations in South Africa and China it has been notified by the Cable companies concerned that they had decided to discontinue with effect from 1st October next all special arrangements and reduced rates for telegram to and from the troops stationed in those countries.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24h hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 14th September 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	8	45 p.m.	19	49
Teheran	13	1	0 p.m.	—	14
Suez	14	2	0 p.m.	—	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 14th Sept., 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	27	0	2
" Karachi	0	16	0	2
" Madras	0	43	0	1

THE MADRAS RAILWAY DISASTER.

APPALLING CATASTROPHE.

A BROKEN BRIDGE.

TRAIN PLUNGES INTO THE RIVER.

MANY LIVES LOST.

MARVELLOUS ESCAPES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 13.

The accident on the north-west line of the Madras Railway at Mangapatnam station, 205 miles from Madras, was appalling and resulted in a terrible loss of life. At sun-set on the 12th, 35 dead bodies had been recovered from the debris. Besides these, eight Europeans were washed five miles down the river, where their bodies have since been found. Many more are known to be buried beneath the debris but the number cannot be ascertained.

Twenty-five passengers were saved, some of them being badly injured. Others escaped with a shaking, among them being the Archbishop of Verapoly, the Coadjutor Bishop of Quilon and their two secretaries, Captain Forster, Warwickshire Regiment, Lieutenant Adderley, R. A. M. C., Lieutenant Greenwood, R. A. M. C., Private Simpson of the Durham Light Infantry, a Private of the Middlesex Regiment, and another soldier. Four soldiers, two belonging to the R. F. A. are among the casualties, and two of their bodies have been found.

The survivors were sent to Cuddapah, the injured being taken to hospital. The others, including the officers, the Archbishop and his suite, afterwards returned to Madras.

The accident was caused by a rapid and complete wash away of a bridge of two spans about 90 feet in length outside Mangapatnam station. There has been heavy rain in the district and the Pappagai and smaller streams are in flood. On the night of the 11th there was again heavy rain. The mail train from Bombay passed over safely but the next train, which was the mail from Madras, carrying the English mails despatched on Thursday, plunged into the gap at 3-40 a.m.

It was then raining heavily and the river was running more than half way up the abutment of the bridge. The force of the current can be imagined when one learns that the pier carried away is now visible in the river bed 200 yards down the stream. Two girders are stranded, one on each bank, 50 yards below the scene of the accident.

The train was composed of engine, tender, brake-van, road-van, two third-class, and one second-class carriage, one postal van, one composite, one bogie, and a third-class carriage in the rear. The brake-van plunged headlong into the stream. All those saved were taken out of the composite and bogie third-class carriages.

There have been many more deaths than the 42 accounted for. Two nuns from Quilon convent who were travelling in the train have not yet been found. A young clergyman and his wife are also missing. Messrs. Tawker, Madras jewellers, had an agent travelling with a costly consignment of jewellery by this train, and neither man nor jewellery has been found yet.

Amongst those washed away and disappeared down the river, are the driver, fireman, and under-guard, and two soldiers.

A breakdown special from Gooty in charge of Messrs. Lemarchant and Ross-Chisholm came through until stopped by the washes away beyond the breach whence the latter trolled and walked to the scene of the accident accompanied by Father Kroot, the railway chaplain, who rendered the archiepiscopal party much assistance.

A relief gang was organized, the debris gradually removed, and the work of rescue commenced.

The officers and the Roman Catholic prelates had marvellous escapes. Their carriage fell in upon the rest and the flooring was heaved up and splintered. Directly afterwards, water began flowing through the carriage. Part of the prelates' compartment was carried away by the flood and splintered. The bishops themselves were swept three miles down the river whence they returned to the scene of the accident next morning.

The officers in the other compartment sat tight till they found they could get through the door and thence they struggled to the embankment.

Private Simpson of the Durham Light Infantry was indefatigable in rendering assistance.

On the arrival of the special from Madras containing Messrs. Ross-Johnson, Stoney, Pilkington, and Piggott, Mr. Ross-Johnson interviewed the survivors at the station and made arrangements for the comfort of those who decided to remain till through running was resumed. For such as desired to return to Madras, he ordered a special train of which most of the Europeans availed themselves, among whom were two Italian miners from Kolar proceeding to Italy. No arrangements were made for the disposal of the bodies as the police refused to deal with them in absence of the magistrate. Though the authorities at Cuddapah wired early, no magistrate appeared during the day. Inspection of the site disclosed that through running could not be undertaken to-day, it being a heavy task to remove the debris.

A breakdown special from Perambore with a crane passed through Cuddapah at 10 p.m. The Consulting Engineer is expected to-day.

The permanent way maistries and others entrusted with the work of patrolling the lines inspected and examined the bridge less than a week before the accident.

The mails for Bombay were despatched via Bangalore and Guntakal. No information has been yet received as to whether the mails have been recovered from the wrecked train.

A RECORD DISASTER.

FEARS FOR BOMBAY PEOPLE.

THE catastrophe is stated to be the most appalling yet known in railway history in this country. The only one that approaches it, in some degree, is the accident which occurred in the early seventies, when a passenger train leapt clean into a "nullah" over the Sukli Bridge between Bhosawal and Nimbora on the North East Section of the G. I. P. Railway. In that accident one hundred and eight natives were drowned, but there was not a single first-class passenger. The cause of that accident was that the engine and brakevan jumped into the gap of the broken bridge and the couplings snapping, threw the other carriages over as well.

Considerable anxiety has been felt in Bombay regarding the safety of persons believed to have been travelling by the train and many anxious enquiries were made at the Victoria Terminus. One European gentleman enquired for his young daughter who was supposed to be a passenger in the train. The relations of Mr. Kalidas Ramchund, nephew of the well-known jeweller Mr. Amulack of Apollo Bunder, have been making enquiries about his safety or otherwise. Mr. Kalidas was due in Bombay on Saturday and had wired the news of his departure from Madras. It is he who entered into an arrangement with Dr. George Watt, C. I. E., to display jewellery of Indian workmanship at the forthcoming Delhi Durbar, valued in all at twenty-five lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Ramchand was returning from Mysore, where he had been on business in connection with the installation of the Maharaja. He had with him, when he left Bombay, several lakhs worth of jewellery, and although he had disposed of part of it, it is surmised that he must have had a considerable portion of the property with him. Accompanying was another gentleman named Luckmichund, who is also one of the same family, and they had with them two peons and three or four other servants. On receipt of the news of the disaster in Bombay, Messrs. Amulack Brothers immediately dispatched several of their employes to the scene of the accident in order to ascertain what had happened. A telegram received on Saturday from one of the party, named Manilal, who accompanied Mr. Ramchund, states that he (Manilal) is safe.

PORTION OF THE MAILS RECOVERED.

The Madras Express, which brought in the mails for the English mail steamer, arrived in Bombay at about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and was composed of two brakes and a third class carriage for the mails, but no passengers.

Thirty-one miles of the permanent way, it is stated have been washed away. The mail bags arrived in a greatly damaged state. They remained under water for hours and are full of sand. Several mail boxes have been lost, it being found impossible to recover them.

A Mr. Shortt, a brother of Mr. Shortt of Hodgi station, was one of the second class passengers by the same mail. He providentially left his carriage to keep company with a friend in the rear bogie third class carriage and was thus saved.

The Raichur Mail arrived in Bombay yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, but it brought none of the passengers travelling by the ill-fated train. The work of trans-shipping has commenced and will continue until the diversion which is being made, is ready.

NASIK GOLF TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 13.

THE annual tournament began to-day in delightful weather. Light showers fell yesterday afternoon sufficient to freshen up the ground and this morning the 'greens' were playing exceptionally well. By this evening, however, most of the greens had become fast which made putting difficult. Perhaps this accounts for the fact that this evening's scores have not been up to the average. Certainly not so good as we may expect them to be next week. Besides this many of the players travelled from Bombay by the night train and after two rounds in the morning felt just a little inclined to sleep rather than to play. For two rounds to be done in the afternoon every player ought to be on the ground by 3-30. To-day about four couples came in in the dark and out of 30 players this evening 8 did not put in their scores.

Morning Handicap by match play against Bogey:—

	1ST-ROUND.	2ND-ROUND.	EQUAL TO BOGEY.
Gibson—5	—4	plus 4	—1
Kellie—5	—1	Even	—1
Muir Snr.	—1	—1	—2
A. E. Stewart—5	—1	—1	—2
Carter plus 2	—1	—2	—3
Jacob—3	—4	plus 1	—3
Stiven Scr.	—3	—2	—5
Rogers—4	—3	—2	—5
Aitken Scr.	—1	—5	—6
White—5	—3	—4	—7
Clarkson—3	—2	—5	—7

There were 22 Entries; the other players were more than 7 down to Bogey.

The first prize for the above is two-thirds of the Entrance money, and the Second prize one-third of the Entrance money.

The Evening Handicap by medal play was for the Bombay Gymkhana Cup and it was carried off by a Deolali golfer. The following are the best scores returned.

	1ST-ROUND.	2ND-ROUND.	EQUAL TO BOGEY.
A. E Stewart—3	45	46	91 85
Jacob —4	59	47	97 93
R. B. Stewart—8	51	52	103 95
Humphrey—7	49	53	102 95
Kellie—5	52	50	102 97
Slater—12	53	56	109 97
Aitken Scr	49	49	98
Stiven Scr	49	49	98
Hislops—7	52	53	105 98

The Ladies Handicap for the Bombay Bangle was won easily by Mrs. Anderson who did two splendid rounds.

	1ST-ROUND.	2ND-ROUND.	EQUAL TO BOGEY
Mrs. Anderson plus 2	42	42	84 82
Miss Fredeaux Scr	47	55	102
Miss Henderson—3	58	49	107 104
Mrs Luck—13	62	58	120 107

There were five other players with still higher scores.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS VS. EAST YORKS.

There was a large gathering of spectators when these regimental teams met on the Cooperage on Saturday evening in the Rovers' Tournament. The game was somewhat more interesting than the one with which the competition opened, but it was still greatly one-sided and the Highlanders ran out easy winners. Attacking from the beginning they put on three goals in the first fifteen minutes. Thereafter the Yorkshiremen had a brief look in; but the Highlanders asserting themselves again gave Roberts in goal more work to do. He saved two capital shots and then half time was announced. On restarting the Highlanders resumed the attack. The East Yorks relieved and dribbling down looked like scoring, but Wallace saved in time. After a spell of uninteresting play the Scotsmen came again and scored the fourth goal with a very pretty shot. The fifth point was quickly registered after some interesting play in front of goal. Thereafter the East Yorks had hard luck in not scoring and the Highlanders returned to the opposite end. A Highlander and a Yorkshireman assumed threatening attitudes towards each other and the referee awarded a free kick to the Scotsmen from which they scored, the ball going through off a "Tyke." The end was reached shortly afterwards with the score :—

A, and S. Highlanders..... 6 goals
East Yorks..... nil

The teams were :—

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Maywood, goal; Wallace and Silcock, backs; Wilson, Mc Gowan and McLean, half-backs; Pollock, Mc Keanie, Houston, Hogg and Montgomery, forwards.

East Yorkshire Regiment,—Roberts, goal; Keating and Lloyd, backs; Stewart, Spaven and Filchie, half-backs; Lt. Fennell, Merry, Collins, Perkins and Paul, forwards.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE SHAH'S VISIT.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

There can be no harm now in saying that when the time approached for the visit to England of the Shah of Persia there was a considerable amount of trepidation as to whether his Majesty's or, as some of our Court functionaries say, his Imperial Majesty's sojourn in this country would be the complete success all desired. In the first place, the date was a most awkward one from a social point of view. And next, it was pretty certain that his Majesty could not remain in town to do the honours to our illustrious guest. There is authority for the statement that wonderfully as his Majesty bore the fatigue and excitement of the Coronation and of the national celebrations over which he had to preside during the following week, his medical advisers were compelled to urge upon him counsels of prudence, and that in deference to them the King, however reluctantly, had to leave to others a considerable share in the performance of those duties of hospitality which it would have been his privilege in more fortunate circumstances to discharge in person. It is gratifying to learn that all the gloomy anticipations indulged in before Muzaffer-ed-Din reached these shores have been happily falsified, and that in spite of our decidedly mixed climate the Shah has gone away from England with very agreeable impressions of his stay in this country. His most agreeable impression will be of the visit he paid to the King on the Royal Yacht, and although we are not privileged to know what passed between the two sovereigns on the Victoria and Albert, the cordiality of the meeting is said to have been more marked than the newspapers gave any idea of. It is perhaps a pity that the Shah's visit was so short and that he saw nothing, absolutely nothing, of the commercial greatness of this country. He never went beyond Sydenham and Woolwich, and curiously enough was not invited to the inevitable luncheon at the Mansion House. I have heard as a reason for there having been no entertainment in the City that the funds of the Corporation are just now at a low ebb. That is an absurd reason, if it be true, that the City Fathers are obliged to retrench. If the Shah had been the Lord Mayor's guest at the Mansion House the expense would not have fallen upon the City. No more hospitable Lord Mayor than Sir James Dimsdale has ever occupied the civic chair, and we may be quite sure that if it had been possible he would gladly have seen the Shah at the Mansion House.

THE PERSIAN GULF AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The admirable article which our good friend Captain Mahan contributes to the "National Review" under the above heading, is very interesting not only in itself but also for the periodical in which it appears as well as for the leading article which appears in this morning's "Times." The "National Review," it will be remembered, is the magazine which opened its columns "con amore" to a series of mischievous proposals as to the Persian Gulf which Lord Curzon, perhaps more than anybody else, pulverised. The "Times" was carried away by the wild scheme propounded by the writer or writers in the "National Review". Apparently the authorities of Printing House square have seen fit to change or, at any rate, to modify their views on the question. Although the "Times" now declares that it is unable to accept without considerable reserve some of Captain Mahan's inferences: it finds itself in "close agreement" with his general statement of the problem, and I think people will search in its article in vain for any expressions of opinion such as appeared in the same columns a year ago to the regret of many persons at Home and in India. There will be nothing but approval of the sentiments expressed by the "Times" in the following passage:—"Captain Mahan does not share the delusion so obstinately hugged by the Foreign Office that commercial interests in weak or semi-civilized countries can be kept apart from political interests. The Government which possesses commercial interests in such conditions is, as he says, in a measure compelled to political action in order to protect them. Whose business is it, he asks, to control the Asiatic terminus of this new route to the East? Neither Turkey nor Persia can undertake its guardianship. On what Power, in their default, does the duty naturally fall?" This is not the place nor have I the space to attempt a detailed summary of Captain Mahan's excellent article; but I may quote a few suggestive lines in which he supports the thesis as to the necessity of our securing the good will of the inhabitants of the Gulf by the extension and consolidation of commercial relations: "Whatever the merits of free trade as a system suited to these or those national circumstances, it probably carries with it a defect of its qualities in inducing to great apathy towards the exertion of governmental action in trade matters. Non-interference, laissez-faire, may easily degenerate from a conservative principle to an indolent attitude of mind, and then it is politically vicious." It is to be regretted that an American and not an Englishman should have to teach us our duty, and it is not very flattering to our national amour propre to be told by the "Times" that he approaches the subject with "a breadth of view and an historical imagination in which our public men for the most part are conspicuously deficient.

SEVENOAKS.

The result of the remarkable election in the Sevenoaks division of Kent which was announced a few hours before the last mail left, continues to occupy considerable attention, and it is generally admitted that the Government has received a rebuff almost more serious than that involved in the capture of a seat in Leeds. The "Times" admits that in view of the figures at the close of the poll, it cannot be maintained either that the opposition to Mr. Forster's return was without justification, or that the diminution of the Conservative majority is a matter of no importance. While the "Morning Post" agrees that "Sevenoaks seems to carry still further the process of salutary chastening to which the Government is at present being subjected." Mr. Balfour's Government is tempered by the taunt that it had no mandate at the general election to proceed with such measures as the Education Bill. The "Times" practically admits that the present Government was returned to bring the war to a close and for nothing else. This argument, if pushed home, means another general election within a measurable distance of time, and there are some who think that an appeal to the country is not in reality very far off. There is a general consensus that the recent reconstruction of the Cabinet has damaged the Government in the eyes of the country and with its prestige gone and all its members stale, Mr. Balfour may perhaps, before another 12 months have passed, take the plunge.

OUR CORONATION VISITORS.

"We understand that his Majesty's Government have decided that the cost of all charges incurred in this country in connection with the reception and entertainment of the representative visitors from India will be defrayed by the Imperial Exchequer". The foregoing communique was issued late on Monday night and was received with a huge sigh of relief. I can never remember any occasion on which there has been such a complete unanimity of opinion, and it is to be hoped that this sharp lesson taught to his Majesty's advisers will not be thrown away upon them. If they were capable of blushing, their cheeks must have been crimson when they read over their breakfast next morning, the comments of the daily paper. To begin with the "Times." That powerful paper made up for its previous silence on the subject by the severity of its criticism on Tuesday. "It is almost humiliating," said the leading journal, "to have to congratulate the Government upon such an elementary recognition of the duties of Imperial hospitality" as is conveyed in the above announcement, and it preferred not to dwell upon the impression which would have been made on the people of India, with their traditions of hospitality, if the original arrangement had been adhered to, nor would it speculate as to what would have been the result of a mere suggestion that the Treasury proposed to mete out the same measure to the representatives of any of our self-governing colonies. "We must," said the "Times," "be satisfied with the fact that the official mind has at last reverted to a more normal conception of the proprieties of national life, not to speak of the larger issues of political expediency."

The "Standard" says:—"It ought to have been a matter of course that England would pay for the reception of those guests from the Eastern Empire, who were invited to lend additional lustre to the Coronation festivities. There should have been no question on the subject." But will England after all pay for the reception of all the Indian guests who were invited to lend additional lustre to the recent great Imperial event? The "Daily News" not unfairly, if perhaps too bitterly, points out that the official notification is extremely vague. "Thus, there is not a word about the Indian contingent of troops, the charges for whose visit ran into scores of thousands of pounds. And yet Mr. Balfour plainly stated that the greater part, and perhaps the whole, of the expenses of their visit would be borne by Great Britain. Nor, again, is it clear that the cost of the journey here and back again is to be met by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, even in the case of the representative visitors. We should like to know if the visitors are to pay for this themselves, or whether the Treasury of British India is to be drawn upon. Finally, we are left in doubt as to the meaning of the term 'representative visitors.'" I suppose we shall be left in doubt as to the meaning of this and other terms until Parliament meets in the autumn. I am told, but not upon authority, that I can accept implicitly that India is to pay all the expenses connected with the military contingent, including transport, messing, travelling in this country, and, I presume, the daily pay of the troops. Against this there is one very important thing to be set off. From a source which is likely to be absolutely accurate, I understand that the Home authorities with a generosity that deserves almost to be proclaimed by his Excellency the Viceroy himself at the forthcoming Great Durbar, has decided to make no charge to the Indian Government for the use by the Contingent of the Home Park at Hampton Court and other camping grounds!! Let no one say anything against the British Treasury after this. By the way, I must enter a caveat against the use in the semi official novice sent out by the India office of the nonsensical term "Imperial Exchequer." This expression has become very common of late now that almost everything is Imperial. There is no such thing as an Imperial Exchequer, and what is so described is the British Treasury as it used always to be called before high falutin was fashionable in exalted quarters. How can there be an Imperial Exchequer when every State forming the Empire—India, Canada, Australia, &c.—has its own Exchequer?

DR. SVEN HEDIN'S GREAT JOURNEY.

It will be interesting news to people in Bombay, as well as in other parts of India, to learn that the distinguished Swedish traveller, Dr. Sven Anders Hedin is busily engaged in writing a popular description of his latest and most important journey in Central Asia. This work, which will be very fully illustrated, is to be followed later by another book from his pen especially intended for the scientific students. His autographical material extends to no fewer than 1149 sheets, and if these were arranged end to end in a long row they would stretch over a distance of one thousand feet. The above facts are gleaned from a highly interesting summary prepared by Dr. Hedin for the Royal Geographical Society, and published in last Tuesday's issue of the "Times." I have styled Dr. Hedin's travels of 1899-1902, as the most important he has ever undertaken, and this is borne out by what he says of them himself. "My first journey of 1 93-1897 has," he says, "been regarded as marking an advance in the knowledge of the geography of Central Asia. The last journey of 1890-1902, from which I have just returned, has yielded results three times as rich as those of the former journey, and in the course of it I have been enabled to lift the veil which for a thousand years had hidden vast stretches of the mountainous and desert regions of the heart of Asia." It will be remembered that during the winter of 1901-1902, the survivors of Dr. Hedin's caravan rested at Leb, while their intrepid leader took what he pleasantly calls a run down to India just as a Londoner would talk about a week-end at Brighton. Of the reception he met with in India, Dr. Hedin speaks with the same warmth that his hosts speak of the pleasure his society afforded them. He says he shall ever retain a lively recollection of the hospitality and kindness which were shown him by the Viceroy at Government House. In Bombay also he was welcomed as if he "had been an old friend" by your courteous Governor, and in every city visited by the eminent Geographer the English people, he tells us, vied with one another in their friendly offices towards him. "Nor," he adds, "can I withhold the expression of my admiration at the brilliant way in which England has for more than a century administered that vast Empire." His admiration of British rule in India is evidently as sincere as it is unstinted, and one could wish that the testimony he bears to the success of our administrators could be copied into these continental papers which never refer to the matter except in a sneering manner. But perhaps we ought not to complain of continental unfairness, when we remember that their strictures are generally little more than an echo of the ravings of a certain school of English critics. If the British Association is sufficiently wide-awake, which I doubt, it will secure Dr. Hedin for its approaching meeting in Belfast.

"SCOTCH," "SCOTS," AND "SCOTTISH."

Some of your readers may possibly have read the entertaining correspondence that has recently been enlivening the pages of the "Saturday Review" under the heading "'Scotch,' 'Scots', and "Scottish." To that insignificant portion of his Majesty's subjects who have had the misfortune to be born south of the Tweed, the difficulty in properly applying these adjectives is not inconsiderable, and nine out of ten right-minded Sassenachs would as a rule only be too glad to follow Scotch, Scots or Scottish custom if they were certain what that custom is. But there are cases when even Scotch, Scots or Scottish practice may justifiably be disregarded. For example, a few days ago in the columns of the leading Scotch, Scots or Scottish journal I came across the expression "Scots mist." Fancy that. And the term was used quite seriously too, in a sober account of some sports—lawn tennis if I remember rightly. Now, that cannot be allowed. Although decent Englishmen have, of course, no sympathy whatever with such diatribes as those that have been published lately in a book absurdly and offensively styled "The Unspeakable Scot," they must stand on their rights sometimes, and one of their cherished possessions is the liberty to refer to or, if you like, to stigmatise a certain form of atmospheric martyrdom as "Scotch mist." Let no one think that I am exaggerating the matter. This is really very important, for if in their invariably good-natured, conciliatory and self-denying manner, down-trodden Englishmen give way on this point, what will happen? Why, other and worse innovations. To-day it is only a question of vapour;—to-morrow it may be a question of...liquid. If we sanction "Scots mist," —how shall we be able to avert "Scots whiskey". The prospect is too awful for contemplation, and no exertion must be spared to prevent such a dire calamity. England expects this day that every man will do his duty.

There is every probability of a unique polo contest taking place in Dublin, the international champions of bicycle polo, the Rathclaren team, having issued a challenge to a well-known Irish team of pony poloists for a match. No such contest as this has taken place before, and horsemen naturally hold that the cyclists have no chance, but those who have seen the cyclist poloists at play admit that they have a skill and speed which will test their opponents very severely. Jostling by the ponies will naturally be barred and some other modifications of the rules of the game will have to be made for the protection of the cyclists. But with certain provisions of this sort the match should be very even, as there are points where the cyclist can beat the pony, and "vice versa." If the match goes through successfully motor-car polo, which has already been tried in America, may also be employed in a mixed match.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail" tells a good story of the school inspector's recent visit to a small German town. Requesting the Mayor to accompany him, the inspector heard the latter mutter, "I should like to know why that ass has come so soon again." Arrived at the first school he began to examine the pupils in punctuation, but was told by the Mayor, "We don't trouble about commas and such-like." The inspector merely told one of the boys to write on the blackboard: "The Mayor of Ritzelbuttel says the inspector is an ass." "Now," he added, "put a comma after 'Ritzelbuttel' and another after 'inspector.' The boy did so. The Mayor is believed to have changed his opinion as to the value of commas.

PARSI NEW YEAR'S DAY.

REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR.

To-day the Parsis celebrate their new year amidst prayers, festivities and rejoicings. In the morning they go to pray at their fire-temples, pass the day in feasting and visiting their friends and relations, and spend the evening at their club houses or other places of amusement.

The past year, like some of its predecessors, bears testimony to the steady progress of the community in matters civic, social, and educational. The total sum given away in charity or works of public utility, during the year, amounted to Rs. 4,60,000, monies paid by them in cash were Rs. 2,15,000. The sum paid for perpetuating the memory of great men in the community amounted to Rs. 1,31,000; while the amount spent on works of public utility was Rs. 1,14,500. The amount subscribed for charitable and benevolent purposes at the performance of the third days' funeral obsequies of deceased Parsis was Rs. 1,44,766, in which were included the following prominent items Rs. 9,335 subscribed at the funeral obsequies of the late Mr. Byramjee Nowrojee Cama; Rs. 11,675 at those of Mr. Savaksha Furdoonjee Framjee Karaka; Rs. 8,975 at those of Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Karaka; Rs. 13,166 at those of Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabja Padamjee; and Rs. 11,804 at those of Bai Bachoobai Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. During the year Lord Northcote opened the Framjee Dinshaw Petit Sanitarium at Cumballa Hill, which cost Rs.5,00,000. Dr. Hormusjee Maneckjee Masina opened, at his own cost, a private hospital in Clare Road, Byculla, for the treatment under his own supervision of patients suffering from incurable and serious diseases. Mr. C. M. Balliwala, the proprietor of the Novelty Theatre, euphemiously called by the Native Press the India, Irving, contributed Rs.1,500 to the fund now being raised in the name of Khan Bahadur Manchersjee C Murzban for building cheap residential quarters for poor Parsis on the Tardeo Estate. Besides, the Parsis contributed handsomely to the success of the Fancy Fair held in Bombay in March last in aid of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. Bai Awabai Framji Petit contributed Rs. 8,000 for building a pricka road from Golwad Railway station to the J. N. Petit Sanitorium at Juhubardi and a bridge over a creek for reaching the Tower of Silence at Govade. In Surat Mr. Shapurjee Rustomji Sukhia gave Rs. 11,000 to the Parsi Panchayet of that city for annual religious feast. In Broach the proprietors of the Dalal Wady made over the premises for the general use of the Parsi community. The wife of the Superintendent of Matheran declared open for public use the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital at that hill station, which was built by Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy at a cost of Rs. 18,000. In Khundalla, Bai Jerbai, widow of the late Mr. Nowrojee Nasarvanjee Wadia, built a charitable dispensary at a cost of Rs. 10,000 and made it over to Government with a further sum of Rs. 30,000 for its maintenance. In Lanauli was performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a Tower of Silence, and of a "sagdi" to be built at the expense of Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, and of laying open, for the use of the Parsi community, the Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla Hall, which was built in the spacious compound of the fire-temple bearing his name. Lady Northcote laid open the maternity ward attached to the Sassoon Hospital at Poona which was built by Mr. Sorabjee Padamjee Pestonjee at a cost of Rs. 8,000. In Deolali the Collector of Nasik declared open the Dr. Khalkosru Nasarwanjee Bahadurjee Sanitarium for the treatment of Parsi sufferers from phthisis, which was built at a cost a nearly half a lakh of rupees. In Mahableshwar, Lord Northcote opened the Native General Library built by Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit at a cost of Rs. 17,000. At Tower of Silence, built from subscriptions raised in the community, was consecrated at Oorau, and a Parsi sanitarium, built by Mr. Hormusjee Manockjee Bulsaradiwalla was declared open there while the foundation stones were laid for a fire-temple to be built by Messrs. Framjee and Byramjee Eduljee Umrigar, and for a hall to be built in the name of Bai Jeroni, wife of Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla. In Ajmere, during the year, was performed the ceremony of laying open a hall built by Mr. Munchershaw Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Framna for the use of Parsi travellers and of the Parsi community in general. In Nandgaum, Mr. Darasbah Muncherjee Doongajee built a sagdi near the Tower of Silence there. In Karachi Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw Shroff presented a bust of the late Queen-Empress to be placed in the Lady Dufferin Hospital there. In Quetta Khan Bahadur Burjorjee Dorabjee Patel contributed a sum of Rs. 4,000 to the Victoria Memorial Fund. In Burma, Mr. Heerjee Nowrojee Heerjee built a "sagdi" near the Tower of Silence there. Mr. N. M. Wadia, of Bombay, contributed 5,000 francs in aid of the fund for the relief of the sufferers in the French possession of Martinique.

The Parsis were fortunate in obtaining during the year honours and titles of distinction from the governing authorities. Mr. Adarjee Dalal and Mr. Burjorjee Naserwanjee Vakil were made Bahadurs; Mr. Naserwanjee Darajee Mirza and Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Nagarwalla were made Khan Sahebs; Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Fakirjee Commodore, C. I. E. got a Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal, and Khan Bahadur Manockjee Cursetji Nariman got a Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal. Mr. Jamsetjee Sorabjee Satna got from the French Government the title of Officier d'Academie, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, fourth Baronet, was accorded enthusiastic ovations in England, and he and Lady Jamsetji received Coronation medals at the hands of the King-Emperor. Sir M. M. Bhownagree, on his second visit to Bombay in November last, while holding a seat in the British Parliament, was accorded a cordial welcome in Bombay, Bhowanagar, Surat, Gujerat, Poona, Ahmednagar, and Calcutta, and at the last named place was the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy. Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha presided at the seventeenth annual meeting of the Indian Congress held in Calcutta during the year. For the fifth time the Hon. Mr. P. M. Metha, C.I.E., was elected as the representative of the Municipal Corporation in the Bombay Legislative Council. Six Parsi gentlemen were nominated Justices of the Peace during the year. Mr. Hirjibhoy Mannockjee Rustomjee Banajee was appointed Sheriff of Calcutta. Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia, I. C. S., was appointed Sessions Judge of Allahabad. Mr. Cowasjee Jamasjee Padshaw, I. C. S. was appointed Post Master-General of the Bengal Presidency. Mr. Ardasir Kaikhosru Cama, I. C. S., was appointed Assistant Collector of Kolaba, and acting Collector and Political Agent of Jinjira. Mr Nowrajee Dadabhoy Allbless, of Bombay, now residing in England, was elected president of the Hampton District Council. Surgeon Colonel Eduljee Pallonjee Franchiman was appointed Inspector General of Prisons and Deputy Inspector General of Civil Hospitals in Burma.

In matters educational, the Parsis have well maintained their reputation. Twenty-eight Parsis were appointed examiners in connection with the Bombay University examinations. Messrs. Camajee Nowrojee and Byramjee Nowrojee passed with distinction the Civil Service examination. Dr. Bayrumjee Burjorjee, Paymaster, passed the examination for the Indian Medical Service. Dr. Cowasjee Eduljee Dadachujee was elected a Syndic of the Medical Faculty of the Bombay University. Mr. Fardoonjee Muncherjee Dustoor Camdin was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College, and Mr. Jamdaljand Dadabhoy Thanawalla lecturer in Biology. Mr. D. Davar was appointed acting Principal of the Government Law School in Bombay, and Mr. F. R. Visaljee, Professor of Jurisprudence. Mr. Hormusjee Manockjee Chhiber was appointed Professor of Botany in the Government College at Lahore. Mr. Byramji Framjee Patel was appointed Acting Principal of the Elphinstone High School Bombay.

In the cultivation of the Arts, the Parsis have not shown themselves to be behind their fellow countrymen. At the Darjeeling Exhibition of Paintings, M. Muncherjee Faktirji Peethawalla won a gold medal. Several Parsis have obtained patents for their inventions in art and science from the Government of India.

The Parsis have shown themselves in the forefront in physical education also. Lance-Corporal C. Bhikajee of the Berar Volunteer Corps has won a medal for long service. Corporal Pestonjee Dinshaw Dastur, of the Karachi Volunteer Corps has been raised to the rank of lance-sergeant. Mr. Manekjee Desabhoy of the Mandalay Volunteer Corps, has been raised to the rank of honorary-Lieutenant and Quarter Master. Parsi ladies have also distinguished themselves for their daring. Bai Ruttanbai, wife of Mr. Dorabshah Nusarwanjee Mody shot a big tiger at Mount Aboo in March last. Bai Hirabai, wife of Mr. Rustomjee Furdoonjee Watcha likewise shot a tiger at Akola. In May last, Mr. Ardasir Kaikhosru Cama, I. C. S., Assistant Collector of Kolaba, shot two tigers in Agmil near Bellapur.

INDIAN VISITORS TO CAMBRIDGE.

Cambridge, as a rule, writes a correspondent, is by no means gay in August. Most of the 'dons', as well as the undergraduates, are off on their holidays, and even the town appears to be half-deserted by its inhabitants. The visit of H. H. the Maharaja of Jeypore, however, on Wednesday, August 20th, considerably enlivened the fag end of the Long Vacation Term and provided the drowsy few that yet lingered on with a much-needed object of interest.

His Highness descended from his "special" at 1·30 p. m. He was supporting himself on a bejewelled scimitar, and with his many stars and ribbons he was altogether a magnificent sight. With him came Sir Samuel Jacob (Political Agent), Mr. S. C. Sen (Member of Jeypore Council), Pandit Ojha, and a retinue of servants wearing picturesque turbans of all possible shapes and colours. The venerable Master of Christ's College accompanied by Professor Bendall and a deputation of Indian graduates and undergraduates was already on the platform to receive His Highness. The party immediately drove away to the Fitz-William Museum and then proceeded to the University Library where the Maharaja was pleased to see in their new home some Sanskrit manuscripts presented by him to Professor Bendall many years ago from his own collection. A tour was then made round the chief colleges, His Highness taking particular interest in the weather-beaten armoured statue of Edward III which crowns the noble gateway of Trinity College. At 3-30 p.m., the Maharaja was conducted to Christ's College to receive an address from the Indian graduates and undergraduates of Cambridge. The handsome hall had been lent for this ceremony by the kindness of the Master, and a chair which once belonged to Charles II was placed on the dais for His Highness. Mr. A. C. A. Latif of St. John's College then read out and presented him with a beautifully illuminated address in Urdu which bore signatures in over a dozen Indian vernaculars. The following is a translation:—

"To H. H. Saramad-I-Raja-I-Hindustan Raj Rajendra Sree Maharaj Adhiraj Sawai Sir Madho Sing Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E.

May it please Your Highness,—We, the Indian graduates and undergraduates resident in Cambridge, bid you hearty welcome to the ancient and renowned seat of learning. Your Highness's noble efforts to foster a sound system of education in your own state, and your keen and continued interest in the intellectual progress of the Indian Empire in general, lend a peculiar significance to your present visit. The palatial museum which adorns your Highness's beautiful city of Jaipore, the noble hospitals supplied with every modern contrivance for the alleviation of human suffering, the great schools and colleges which yearly impart to thousands of your subjects the wisdom of the East or the science of the West, are all permanent and glorious monuments of a race which has been not less renowned for its patronage of letters than for its prowess on the battle-field. When but a short while ago a withering famine raged over our country, it was reserved for your Highness to suggest the establishment of a permanent famine fund for all India: and our Emperor through his Viceroy commended a generous zeal, which he knows so well to appreciate. Your Highness's endeavour to overthrow, by personal example, the barriers that still confine many of the best minds of India, has deserved the gratitude of all who are working for the intellectual regeneration of our country, and has won the special approbation of the august and beloved Sovereign, whom as in loyal duty bound, you come from afar to do homage. It is our earnest prayer that long years of unbroken happiness and prosperity may be granted you to rule over a contented people, and we hope and trust that the genius of your House may still hover over you and continue to guide your footsteps along the paths of Justice and of Righteousness."

Mr. S. C. Sen made a suitable reply in Urdu on behalf of his Highness.

A number of dignified 'dons' were present including the masters of Christ's and Sidney Colleges, Dr. Clark, the Registrary, Professor Ridgeway, Syed Ali Bilgrami, and others. Several ladies watched the scene from the gallery. The party then adjourned to the Christ College Lodge where refreshments had been lavishly provided by the hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Peile.

His Highness left at 4-45 p.m. amidst the loud and enthusiastic cheers of his countrymen.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 15th and 16th Competitions of the season took place at Colaba on Saturday afternoon at 7·00 and 8·00 yards with the following results.

The shoot next Saturday will be at 5·00 and 6·00 yards, and will commence at 2·30 if there are a sufficient number present:—

	Total at 700 yards.
Ar Sergt A W Goodwin, Ox Lt Infy	26 a
Major T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	24 b
Lce Corpl A D Bingham, Bo Vol Rifles	23 c
Lce Sgt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	23 d
Py Mr Sgt O'Donnell, Depot Staff	20
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	17
Asst Surgn R W Chitts, I M Service	16
Br P Hunter, Bo Vol Artillery	15
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	14
Lce Sgt G Ebsworth, Ox Lt Infy	14
Sgt Mjr J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	9
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	8
Mr A Loving, Civilian	6
Mr M Harris, Civilian	4

a Handicapped 6 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.
b Handicapped 6 Points.
c Winner of 1st Spoon.
d Handicapped 4 Points.

	Total at 800 yards.
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	24 a
Major T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	24 b
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	24 b
Ar Sergt W Goodwin, Ox Lt Infantry	24 c
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	22 d
Lce Corpl A D Bingham, Bo Vol Rifles	21 e
Lce Sergt G Ebsworth, Ox Lt Infantry	20
Py Mr Sergt O Donnell, Depot Staff	17
Ass Surgn R W Chitts, I M Service	17
Mr M Harris, Civilian	15
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Mr A Loving, Civilian	13
Br P Hunter, Bo Vol Artillery	8
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	6

a Handicapped 2 Points winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 6 Points.
c Handicapped 8 Points.
d Handicapped 2 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.
e Handicapped 2 Points.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 29TH AUGUST.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain Thos. Leigh, arrived in harbour early on Saturday morning, with the English Mails of the 29th August. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Turner Mr F C	Robinson Dr F
James Lieut	Northcott Dr J F
Batchelor Mr and Mrs	Cavanagh Dr C
Jones Mr B	Dickson Dr C J
Walkinson Mr W E	Thomson Mr G
Ashton Dr J	Amorini Mr F S

From Marseilles.

Parry Capt	Townsend Mr C H
Putnam Mr J	Elliott Dr A
Mossking Mr R C	Fraser Dr H
Russel Mr R N	Heron Dr D
Blumenthal Lieut A	Craddock Mrs and child
O'Donnell Lieut S P	Goldsmith Dr F
Millor Mr T	Pearson Dr
Hood Capt E	Shoobridge Mr J O
Wutzler Mr T	Mistri Mr F P
Townford Mr C J	Duncan Mr H
Cunningham Major	Mazingham Mr F de
Morgan Lieut	Ashburner Capt
Smythe Lieut-Col	Pisoni Mr

From Brindisi.

Lister Mr E A C	Nicholson Major
Denning C	

From Gibraltar—Souza Capt and family

BREACH ON THE I. M. RAILWAY.

CALCUTTA MAIL DELAYED.

In consequence of a breach near the Barkhera Station on the Indian Midland Railway, the Punjab mail was considerably delayed and could not effect a junction with the Calcutta mail in time at Itarsi. The Calcutta mail had to wait for seven hours before the Punjab mail arrived at the Itarsi Junction, and consequently she did not reach Bombay before 11 o'clock last night.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE EMPIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The first formally summoned, and in a qualified sense, representative Imperial Assembly, has, under the title of the Colonial Conference, just concluded its brief Session; and it is well within the limits of anticipatory developments to describe it as the initial Parliament of the Empire, and its President, Mr. Chamberlain, the first Imperial Prime minister.

The deliberations of the Congress were mainly directed to the great questions, Imperial Defence and Trade, and in connection with which it transpired that Colonial views were sounder than those of the Mother Country. It was contended that the permanent defence of the Empire rested fundamentally on industrial commerce, and that Naval and Military power was for the protection of Previlege and Trade, for without the latter, the sustenance and the need of defensive forces would cease.

Two strongly pronounced views on the Empire and its development were evolved from the congressional discussions. First, that Preferential Trade between the Mother Country and all parts of Greater Britain, as a preparation for an Imperial Zollverein, was a vital and immediate necessity.

Secondly, that the Empire in all its ramified and extended parts, must be regarded as a Political, and Industrial Organic whole, and the titles of Colonies, Dominions, and Possessions abolished, and, as the writer suggests the terms, Federation, State and Territory, substituted as for instance the Dominion of Canada could be named, The Imperial United Provinces of Canada Australia the Imperial Commonwealth of Australia, and South Africa, when united, The Imperial Federation of South Africa, thus conferring in name, equality in unity.

The Electors of Great Britain must recognise this industrial and political wholeness of the Empire with greater insight concerning its grand utility, and demonstrate with more concentration and political power their determination to uphold the Minister and Government in all necessary legislative acts that will bring general prosperity, and insure Imperial permanence.

To give an example. In the vital matter of preferential trading, the Colonies are ready to yield favours to British goods, (Canada has done so far five years) but the Mother Country offers nothing in return because she is tied to the economic corpse of free trade, and the English Electors have lacked the collective manliness to sever the bonds.

If the English people wish to preserve the Empire, they must speedily consent to the changes in our Free Trade policy which are absolutely called for by the overwhelming needs of the case.

Food and other products from the Empire should be admitted free, and all foreign competing goods, including every article of diet, reasonably taxed; a fiscal system that would soon provide the British workers with food and wages from the Empire alone.

The very existence of England as an independent Power is bound up with the Empire. We are surrounded by vast Empires, the American, the Russian and German, and Little Britain can remain free on the sole condition that she shares her wealth, her prestige and power with the Larger Britain.

The Electors of the latter call upon the Little Britishers to join them in a Political and Industrial Union for collective safety and general prosperity.

The only alternative to preferential trade, is in falling back into the arms of the Little Englanders, and retiring from the Council of the leading Nations. We have won an Empire? Can we keep it? What will the foreigner give in exchange for our Empire? Will he provide adequate markets for British goods, the increasing sale of which is absolutely essential for the existence of our teeming hive of workers?

The question requires prompt settlement. It will not wait for year. Fortunately the country possesses in Mr. Chamberlain a Statesman sufficiently strong and clearseeing to attempt the Imperial task which cannot be set aside without loss of Empire and national ruin.

Let the British Electorate petition him and the Government to resummon the Parliament of the Empire at an early date, and lay before it a well digested scheme of Imperial give-and-take commercial federation, a plan that would not alone secure the development and success of the Empire's trade, but work mightier for defence than the largest and most powerful Fleet that could be placed upon the Seas. Yours etc.,

J. W. MAHONY.
Organizer and Treasurer of the
115, Fleet Street, Imperial Trade Defence and
August 22. Anti-Free Imports League.

THE LIFE GUARDS "RAG" SEQUEL.

PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.

For the honour of the British Army generally, and of the 2nd Life Guards, particularly, it is satisfactory to note, says the "Daily Express", that stern official action is being taken in regard to the scandal at Combermere Barracks, Windsor. It was reported that Lieutenant Colonel Sir Audly Neeld had an audience of the King, during which, as the outcome of the "ragging" of Second-Lieutenant Grenson, he tendered his resignation as Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards. His Majesty, however, did not accept the gallant Officer's resignation. It is now stated that on the day before the King left London, all the Officers who took part in the "rag" were ordered to London to appear before their Colonel-in-Chief and give an explanation of their unwarrantable conduct towards a brother Officer. The greatest secrecy was observed in the matter, but it was reported on the 13th ultimo that one Captain had sent in his papers. Anyway, the Captain left Windsor, taking his belongings with him. In all probability other Officers concerned in the affair will be induced to take the same course. There is a great feeling of unrest in the Officers' Mess; the "joke" at the expense of Lieutenant Gregson has had a result never dreamt of by those who participated in it. His Majesty's expression that such acts as "ragging" will not be tolerated will undoubtedly have a restraining effect upon those Officers who imagine that wealth entitles them to ride rough-shod over those who do not happen to come into their set. Both Non-commissioned Officer and Troopers of the Regiment are in full sympathy with Lieutenant Gregson, but one expressed the fear that justice might not be impartially dealt owing to the dearth of Officers for an expensive Regiment like the Life Guards. Lieutenant Gregson is still on leave, and is stated to be now in Scotland on a visit to some friends.

INDIA FOREST SERVICE.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first eight places in order of merit in the competitive examination held on July 15 and following days, for eight appointments in the Indian Forest Service:—

	Marks.		Marks
Blanford H R	9722	Jerran M R K	7581
Parker R N	9548	Livingston-Learmonth R	7283
Bell C F	8175	Walker G H B	7034
Sidebottom W	7967		
Ellis E V	7868		

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following is a list of the candidates for his Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held in London on Aug 20 and following days:—

	Marks.		Marks.
Pridham A T	3162	Lunham J L	2522
Meckle F P	3097	Collinson W J	2503
Connor F P	3032	Young T C M	2500
O'Leary J	2995	Melhuish H M H	2483
Christophers S R	2913	Jolly G A	2449
Dutton H R	2873	Kiddle H H	2442
Jendwine W W	2820	Talbot R F C	2383
Brown H M	2817	Rogers F G	2377
Nesfield V B	2774	Saigal R D	2366
Emslie-Smith R	2738	Humphreys G F	2356
Pilkington A F	2738	Ba-Ket M	2333
Brown H C	2685	Hingston C A F	2289
Sulteel C E	2611	Dunn C L	2251
Whale G H L	2584	Lauddie A K	2223
Vieyra F P	25 2		
Easton P G	2542		

INDIAN POLICE FORCE.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first 19 places in order of merit in the competitive examination held on July

THE FAR EAST.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

A PRELIMINARY meeting, the Paris correspondent of the "Standard" states, between the French and Siamese Envoys was held at the Quai d'Orsay on Aug. 25. I am unable to say what occurred, says the correspondent, or whether the differences existing between them seemed more or less difficult to arrange than had been expected; but I understand that the numerous engagements of M. Delcasse will prevent him meeting the Siamese Plenipotentiaries for some days to come.

The same correspondent, writing on Aug. 25 says:—

The "Petit Parisien" which is the special organ of M. Dupuy, ex-Minister in M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Cabinet, contains an important article on the negotiations which are about to commence between France and Siam. Those negotiations have been rendered advisable, if not necessary, on account of the differences which have arisen concerning het interpretation to be put on the 1893 Treaty of Peace. The "Petit Parisien" expisins the existing situation from a purely French point of view, and pretends that Siam alone is to blame for the present tension of the relations between the two countries. Its two great grievances are that, in spite of the stipulations of the treaty, Siamese armed bands have constantly invaded the 25 kilometre zone, and that the Siamese have, within the last nine years, placed in their Administrations Europeans of various nationalities, to the exclusion, however, of Frenchmen. The conclusion of this journal is worth quoting. It says:—

"What do we demand? The respect of treaties, the respect of our frontier and our legitimate share of influence—in a word, our seat at the Siamese banquet. We, more than any other nation, are interested in the independence of Siam, which we must prefer, as neighbour of Indo-China, to any other Power. Good relations with Bangkok appear to us desirable for the establishment of neighbourly cordiality. And we shall not be able to regard the present difference terminated to the honour of ourselves and of Siam, unless we obtain, in the administration of that country, a share equal to that of the most favoured nation, England. Phya Sri, the Special Envoy from Bangkok, Second Minister of the Interior, cousin of the King, and Privy Councillor, has arrived in Paris to negotiate. That is a proof that his Sovereign desires an amicable arrangement as much as France. The negotiations will begin to-morrow or the day after. We know, from a sure source, that M. Delcasse will seek from the very first to demonstrate that the integrity of the Siamese territory forms part of the Asiatic plan of France, and that all she desires is a large share, to which she has a right, for her commerce, industry, influence, and prestige on the right bank of the Me-kong and at Bangkok. Phya Sri will be quickly convinced of the sincerity of those assurances, and everything can be arranged pacifically. That issue is all the more probable because the absolute respect of our Indo-Chinese frontier cannot give rise to any serious contestation. Some difficulties may seem likely to arise from the Anglo-Japanese understanding. England, seeming disinterested in the affair, may urge on Japan against us as the protector and champion of the yellow nations. But we have no designs against the integrity of any of those nations, and Japan cannot, in loyalty, mix herself up with the settlement of this affair in which we seek nothing but the recognition of our rights. Moreover, there can be no doubt concerning the result of the negotiations, as, in any case, and in order not to lose caste, France must end in assuming at Bangkok her rank of influence and her active share in the administration of the country."

The "Petit Parisien" is evidently incorrectly informed as to the role in the negotiations to be played by Phya Sri. He will act as technical adviser to Phya Suriya, the Siamese Minister in Paris, who is the chief negotiator.

The "Echo de Paris" prints an article which, says the "Standard" correspondent, indicates the view taken on the subject of Siam by the Colonial Party.

It seems to desire more than to expect a prompt and satisfactory issue to the present negotiations, and it seeks to demonstrate that Siam is menaced, at the present moment quite as much by the English as by the French. After the Treaty of Peace of 1893, Siam vanquished by France, sought to shelter herself against the French Republic by calling to her assistance foreigners of numerous European nationalities. The English were particularly well received. Thus, says the "Echo de Paris," the Siamese finances are directed by Sir C. J. Rivett-Carnac, an Englishman who, it admits, has shown himself a very capable adviser. Numerous English schools have been established, and the police forces are, to a great extent, composed of Hindoos having belonged to the Colonial Army of Great Britain. According to this journal, France cannot accept "the encroachments of England, and intends to preserve the privileges given her by a treaty still in force, in the pending negotiations it is probable that M. Delcasse will require, among other things, that the police shall no longer remain in the hands of the English, and that the Siamese Government shall no longer, as in the past, show premeditated hostility to the employment of officials of French origin."

The "Echo de Paris" considers that the prompt and satisfactory settlement of the difference between Siam and France is necessary not only for French prestige in Asia, but also for their commercial interests. The commercial transactions between France and Siam have, in recent years, fallen to almost zero, and the commercial exchanges between Siam and the French Indo-Chinese colonies has fallen off considerably, which is regarded as all the more to be regretted because Siam constitutes an important trade outlet for Indo-China.

RUSSIA ON THE AMUR.

The Odessa correspondent of "the Standard" writing on Aug. 20, says:—

A question of grave importance to Russia, and one which just now forms a leading topic of discussion in Ministerial circles at St. Petersburg, is the future retention or retrocession of the right bank of the Amur. As a matter of fact, Russia's fulfilment or repudiation of the agreement to evacuate Manchuria depends upon the previous settlement of this momentous matter. For the time being, of course, the right littoral of the Amur, with the Hinterland, remains in Russia's hands, but, in virtue of the Treaty of Evacuation, it should again pass into the possession of the Chinese. In the latter event, this country will lose the absolute control of the great waterway, and Russian traffic thereon may at any time, as in 1900, be interrupted or dislocated by the Chinese on the opposite shore. China, holding the right bank of the river, could at any given point or points concentrate an army strong enough to paralyse Russia's positions and communications on the left bank; hence she possesses no highway to Khabarovsk, a distance of 2,000 versts from Sretinsk. In fact, with the Chinese re-established on the Amur, Russia would find herself in a perilous position in that region, and might suddenly be compelled to make concessions to her Chinese neighbours which would practically deprive herself of the advantages she has fought for and attained in that part of Eastern Asia.

Whether viewed from a political, strategical, or commercial standpoint, there are very good reasons why Russia should not relinquish her possession of the right bank of the Amur. Such a retrocession would again open the way to the wholesale smuggling formerly carried on across the boundary river. The Russians would have no effective control over the contraband traffic, not would they be in a position to prevent their own commerce and industry from being swamped and replaced by the cheaper Manchu grain and other foodstuffs, and by the crowding of the littoral with Chinese settlements. It would naturally be to China's political and material interests to colonise and fortify her side of the river.

One of the proposals now before the Asiatic Department of the Ministry for dealing with this serious difficulty is that on the evacuation of Manchuria, Russi should remain in posession of a riverain territorial margin on the right bank of the Amur five versts broad. Another suggestion is that this country should formally annex the whole of the right bank as far as the Tchingan Mountain range. In official circles in St. Petersburg it is believed that the latter proposal will in all probability be adopted. It is certain, of course, that China will make an urgent protest against such an invalidation of the Treaty of Evacuation; but beati possidentes. One Russian argument is that the evacuation compact was made with the distinct and openly-declared purpose of preventing the possibility of any future collision between the Russians and Chinese, and that a further and closer review of the situation shows that, with the right bank of the Amur in their possession, the Chinese would be masters of the boundary river, and collisions with the Russian occupants of the opposite shore would be inevitable.

JAPAN AND THE POWERS.

In a communication to the "Politische Correspondenz" from London, exception is taken to the opinion entertained in some quarters that Lord Cranborne's much-taken-of remark about the Anglo-Japanese Alliance excited in Tokio a feeling of resentment which has not yet disappeared.

It cannot be denied, the writer proceeds, that the expression used by the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs hurt the feelings of Japanese; but the incident did not lead, he says, to any real tension in the relations between the two countries. It was, however, he proceeds, at both for acting and for bringing their plans before the public with a view to sympathy and criticism.

The leader of the movement," a man who has known and suffered under the Roman system for many years," and whose mouthpiece Mr. Galton is, sets this opinion on record:—"Secular priests are only money-making machines for their Bishops and the Roman Curia. It is useless to appeal to Rome. The Bishops of the Curia, in these matters, work together. Rome does not even acknowledge the receipt of a priest's letter, but returns it to his bishop, with a hint to make the writer's life precarious and uncomfortable for his presumption in complaining of any wrongs. The Bishops pour English money into the Papal coffers and the pockets of the Vatican officials. The episcopal supervision of the Catholics of England is chiefly a financial occupation."

Besides these radical evils, the grievances of the secular clergy are increased by the swelling numbers and the pernicious influence of the religious Orders and congregations. "Janissaries of the Roman Court." In the face of this organised power, the writer and his friends see no hope of a reform by any ordinary means. They do not wish to make a new sect, nor do they wish to be merged into the Church of England. They intend to set up a bishop of their own, the validity of whose orders cannot be challenged by the Papal theologians, or doubted by any Catholic. For the lawfulness of this course they appeal to ancient precedent and to the regulations of Canon Law. The position of these new reformers, with regard to Rome, is we are told precisely the position and attitude of our own Reformers in the 16th century. They ask for friendly recognition from the Church of England, and to this end a definite scheme will be drawn up and submitted to the bishops of the English Church.

In the absence of Cardinal Vaughan Mgr. Johnson, secretary to his Eminence, was interviewed by a "Daily Chronicle" representative at the Archbishops, House, Westminster, on the subject of the alleged "revolt." He positively asserted that such a movement could not exist without his knowledge. The Monsignor amphatically said: "You can say on my authority that there is no truth whatever in the rumour. I know nothing of it, and you must not believe it."

PROGRAMME OF INDIAN AND COLONIAL RELIEFS.

A SPECIAL Army Order issued by the War Office contains the following programme of intended reliefs between the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and between those places and India during the year 1902-03 (subject to such modifications as may from time to time be necessary):—

CAVALRY.

Unit.	From	To	Remarks.
6th Dragoon Guards..	South Africa	India	Aug to Mar
3rd Hussars			
12th Lancers			
10th Hussars			

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse Artillery.

G Batty	South Africa	India	Aug to Oct to Mar
J Batty			
D Batty			
P Batty			
B Batty	India	Home	
C Batty			

Royal Field Artillery.

IV Bde Divn.	South Africa	India	Oct to Mar
V do.			
VI do.			
XXXV do.	India	Home	
XXXVI do.			

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Present No	Designation. No	Late.	From	To	Remarks.
31 Co	23 Western	S. Africa	Home		
99 Co	10 Western	S. Africa	Gibraltar		
81 Co	20 Eastern	Gibraltar	Malta		
37 Co	3 Eastern	Malta	Home		
63 Co	16 Southern	S. Africa	Malta		
94 Co	13 Southern	Malta	India		
55 Co	26 Southern	India	Malta		
41 Co	5 Southern	Aden	Home		
92 Co	15 Western	S. Africa	Malta		
86 Co	1 Southern	Malta	India		
54 Co	4 Eastern	India	Aden		
39 Co	9 Eastern	Aden	Home		
4 Mountain Batt	—	S. Africa	Egypt		
71 Co	16 Eastern	Egypt	India		
36 Co	26 Eastern	India	Home		
93 Co	10 Southern	Gibraltar	Malta		
87 Co	11 Southern	Malta	Trincomali		
78 Co	17 Southern	Trincomali	Hong Kong		
62 Co	2 Southern	Hong Kong	Singapore		
49 Co	25 Southern	Singapore	Gibraltar		
96 Co	32 Southern	Gibraltar	Malta		
88 Co	27 Southern	Malta	Colombo		
80 Co	18 Eastern	Colombo	Hong Kong		
64 Co	19 Western	Hong Kong	Singapore		
50 Co	38 Southern	Singapore	Gibraltar		
1 Co	20 Southern	Home	Gibraltar		
40 Co	8 Eastern	Gibraltar	Sierra Leone		
105 Co	42 Southern	Sierra Leone	Home		

The move of No 38 company (late No 24 Eastern) from Gibraltar home will be carried out if practicable.

INFANTRY.

Unit.	From	To	Remarks.
Essex Reg	1st batt... S. Africa	India	Aug.
Leicestershire Regt.	1st batt...		
Liverpool Regt.	1st batt...		
Royal Munster Fusiliers	1st batt...	S. Africa	India
Rl Sussex Regt.	2nd batt...	India	Home
	1st batt...	S. Africa	India
Durham Lt Inf.	2nd batt...	India	Home
York and Lancaster Regt	1st batt...	S. Africa	India
	2nd batt...	India	Home
Shropshire Light Inf	2nd batt...	S. Africa	India
	1st batt...	India	Home
East Surrey Regt	2nd batt...	S. Africa	India
	1st batt...	India	Home
South Lancashire Regt	1st batt...	S. Africa	India
	2nd batt...	India	Home
Royal Irish Fusiliers	2nd batt...	S. Africa	India
Hampshire Regt..	1st batt...	India	Aden
Royal Dublin Fusiliers	2nd batt...	Aden	Home
Highland Lt Inf...	1st batt...	S. Africa	Egypt
Seaforth Highlanders	1st batt...	Egypt	India
Derbyshire Regt..	1st batt...	S. Africa	Hong Kong
Royal Welsh Fusiliers	2nd batt...	Hong Kong	India
Royal Irish Regt.	2nd batt...	India	Home
King's Rl Rifles ..	1st batt...	S. Africa	Malta
Lancashire Fusiliers	1st batt...	Malta	Gibraltar
Royal Berkshire Regt	1st batt...	Gibraltar	Home
	2nd batt...	S. Africa	Egypt
Leicestershire Regt	2nd batt...	Egypt	Home
Yorkshire Lt Inf...	2nd batt...	S. Africa	Malta
Royal West Kent Regt	1st batt...	Malta	Home
Royal Dublin Fusiliers	1st batt...	S. Africa	Malta
Royal Warwick Regt	3rd batt...	Malta	Bermuda
	2nd batt...	Bermuda	Home
Royal West Kent Regt	2nd batt...	S. Africa	Ceylon
Duke of Cornwall's L I	1st batt...	Ceylon	S. Africa
Gloucestershire Regt	1st batt...	Ceylon	India
Northumberland Fusiliers	1st batt...	S. Africa	Mauritius
Manchester Regt...	1st batt...	S. Africa	Singapore
Rifle Brigade	2nd batt...	S. Africa	Egypt
Middlesex Regt	3rd batt...	St. Helena.	S. Africa.
Manchester Regt.	3rd batt...		
Royal Garrison Regt	5th batt...	Home	Halifax, N.S.

AN amusing story of some members of the Shah's suite lost in London is told by the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian":—Outside Victoria Station, he writes, was a large and good-humoured crowd engaged in the congenial duty of interpreting the wishes of three extremely complacent Persian gentlemen to two excessively bewildered London cabmen. Two of the Persians were in one cab and the third in another. Evidently they had just carried into effect the well-known maxim of "When in doubt hail a hansom," but unfortunately we re now unable either to recollect their address or to pronounce its outlandish syllables, "Why not drive them to Bow Street and let them deal with them there?" inquired the practica man of the crowd. But a policeman—obviously not of the Bow Street division—scoffed at the suggestion. His own plan was to ply the foreigners—the "Frenchies," as some of the onlookers called them—with a succession of the names of well-known places, in the hope that recognition would come at last. The effect was rather odd, for in this series of interrogations were the Albambra and St. Paul's, the Lyceum and Westminster Abbey, Somerset House and the Aquarium, jostling one another with the utmost familiarity. Oh, said one of the cabmen at length, with scathing and impatient irony "Why not try 'm with Buckin'am Palace"? Unwittingly, he had almost hit the mark "Marlborough House," cried the policeman, like one inspired. For the first time the features of the complacent Persians relaxed. They smiled, nodded their heads, and amid the cheers of the delighted crowd permitted themselves to be driven away.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUG. 29.

HOME.

CRICKET.—Yorkshire, on Friday, finished their first innings at Lord's against Middlesex for 125, or 26 to the good. In their second venture the home team again failed, and were dismissed for 93; and Yorkshire lost six wickets before obtaining the 68 needed to win.—At Southampton, against Hampshire Sussex hit off the 148 wanted to win with only two wickets down.—At Manchester, the Lancashire defence broke down against the Notts bowling, and Notts won by an innings and 65 runs.—At Leyton, on Saturday, in the match between Essex and Derbyshire the visitors were left the winners by 15 runs.—At Canterbury, on turf rendered treacherous by overnight rain, Kent were unable to save their match with the Australians. The Colonials won by 89 runs.—The match at Worcester between Worcestershire and Surrey was drawn on account of rain.—At Catford, on Tuesday, Kent's second innings against Yorkshire was finished off for 100 runs. The champions had only to make 75 to win, and accomplished this at the cost of a single wicket.—Playing against Essex at Brighton, Sussex won with 110 to spare.—At Lord's, on Wednesday, the Australians beat Middlesex by six wickets.—At Bristol, Warwickshire easily beat Gloucestershire.—At Taunton, Somerset obtained a victory over Surrey.—The match at Manchester between Lancashire and Leicestershire had to be left drawn in consequence of rain.

General Sir George White on Saturday opened the Gordon Highlanders' Memorial Institute, established in Aberdeen in memory of the officers and men of the regiment who fell in the late war.

Ireland.—The report of the Irish Landowners' Convention, just issued, says that the committee have felt justified in forming a new association and fund to defend the lawful rights of all law-abiding people against the action of persons whose operations and methods would have been promptly suppressed in any other civilized country as crimes. They regret that they must impute the present deplorable state of things to the mistaken and short-sighted policy of the Government.

Lord Kitchener was present on Saturday at a flower show at Wynyard-park, Stockton-on-Tees. Speaking at a luncheon in acknowledgment of the toast of his health, proposed by Lord Londonderry, he said none knew better than he how thoroughly the troops who had served in South Africa, by their endurance, pluck, and good conduct, deserved the admiration of their countrymen at home. He pointed out that many of these men had now returned, or were returning home, and would want employment, and in view of what they had done for their country it was not too much to ask that some direct steps should be taken to find them good, permanent, wage-earning positions.

Lord Roberts and General Sir John French were on Tuesday presented with the freedom of Canterbury. The town was decorated, and the two generals were cordially welcomed by the inhabitants on their arrival. The ceremony took place in the Guildhall, and Lord Roberts, in acknowledging the honour, paid a high tribute to the officers and men of the Army he had commanded in South Africa. General French also responded. The Archbishop of Canterbury welcomed the newly-made freemen and eulogized their services. Lord Roberts and General French were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the mayor and corporation.

Mr. A. B. Markham, M.P., has addressed a letter to Messrs. Wernher, Beit and Co., in which he states that the charges of dishonest conduct regarding their financial operations in South Africa, which he made against the firm in the House of Commons in March, 1901, and subsequently repeated in a speech to his constituents, were based on information which he has now satisfied himself was false.

Parcel Post with the United States.—It is officially announced by the Post Office that from September 1, parcels will be accepted at any post-office in the United Kingdom for transmission to the United States. The conveyance in the United States will be conducted by the American Express Company.

Sevenoaks Election.—The result of the polling for the Sevenoaks Division of Kent was declared last week. Mr. H. W. Forster (C.) was returned receiving 5,333 votes against 4,442 recorded for Mr. Beaumont Morice (L.)—a majority of 891.

Several Fatal Drowning Accidents have taken place during the past week at seaside and other places.

The Indian Visitors to the Coronation.—The Government have decided that all charges incurred in this country in connexion with the reception and entertainment of the representative visitors from India will be defrayed by the Imperial Exchequer.

The King and Queen last week began a cruise on the Victoria and Albert. On Saturday they landed at Pembroke Dock, visited the ruins of Pembroke and Manorbier Priory Church, and after lunching at Brownslade Court with Colonel and Lady Victoria Lambton, spent the afternoon in an excursion along the coast. Early on Sunday morning the Victoria and Albert with her escort left Milford Haven and proceeded to Douglas Bay, where she remained for a short time, and then left for Ramsey. Their Majesties landed on Monday morning at Ramsey and received a most enthusiastic welcome from the townspeople. In the afternoon the Royal party drove to Peel, and visited the ruins of the castle. They then proceeded to Douglas, and after a brief stay in that town returned to Ramsey and went on board the yacht. The Victoria and Albert arrived in the estuary of the Clyde on Tuesday morning, and anchored in Brodick Bay, Arran, about half-past 12 p.m. In the afternoon the King and Queen and Princess Victoria landed and visited Brodick Castle, and drove for some little distance about the village, returning to the yacht at 6 p.m. On Wednesday, the King witnessed some trials of sheep dogs on the island.

The Shah last week attended an artillery review at Woolwich. On Saturday afternoon, accompanied by Prince Arthur of Connaught, and attended by his Grand Vizier and suite he visited Windsor. On Monday morning he left London for the Continent. Immediately on his arrival at Calais the Shah addressed to the King a telegram warmly reiterating his thanks to his Majesty, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Arthur of Connaught for the kind and sympathetic welcome accorded to him during his happy sojourn in London.

Two Motor-car accidents occurred in Oxford on Saturday, resulting in serious injury to a young lady and a gentleman.

Yachting.—At Torbay Royal Regatta, the race for the hundred-guinea Coronation Cup was won by Bona with several minutes to spare.

South Africa.—On Friday, in the Cape Assembly, Mr. Merriman, in supporting the second reading of the Parliamentary Indemnity Bill, said that Parliament ought to have been called together sooner; but the thanks of the Bond were due to Sir Gordon Sprigg for opposing the suspension of the Constitution. The Bill was read a second time, as was also the Financial Indemnity Bill. On the second reading of a Bill for repealing the High Commissioner's Salary Act, Sir G. Sprigg stated, in reply to Mr. Sauer, that the Ministry had intimated to the home Government their willingness, under the special circumstances, to consent to a temporary removal of the High Commissioner from the Cape, but had expressed the hope that the office would again be associated with the Governorship of the Cape. A motion was brought forward by the Progressives for filling the nine vacancies in Parliament. It was opposed by the Premier and Mr. Sauer, on different grounds, and was rejected by 41 to 23 votes, the Ministers and one member of the Progressive party crossing the House amid ironical cheers, and voting with the Bond. The Attorney-General, in moving the second reading of the General Indemnity Bill in the Cape Assembly on Monday, announced that the Ministry intended to ask the Governor to appoint a Commission to inquire into the administration of martial law, which, however, would not clash with the Royal Commission. A railway collision occurred at Bloemfontein station on Sunday. A Durban telegram says that large numbers of Boer prisoners are arriving there and are being despatched up-country with satisfactory rapidity.

The Boer Leaders.—General Botha, on Friday, visited the mortuary at the Ixelles Cemetery, Brussels, containing the remains of General Lucas Meyer. According to a Reuter telegram from Brussels, it is understood that the Boer generals intend to abolish the Transvaal Legation in that city at the end of September, to take the archives to Holland, and to dispense with the services of Dr. Leyds as "sol-disant" representative of the late republic. It is possible, however, that Mr. Reitz will take the place left by Dr. Leyds, and become the recognized head of those who will not accept the terms of the Vereeniging agreement in any other sense than as an armistice.—Our Paris correspondent says that Mr. Reitz told an interviewer that he had parted company with the generals. They and he were on perfectly good terms, but they were not in agreement as to tactics.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Augusta, Maine, referred to the effects of the Spanish American war, and said that American interest in the Monroe doctrine was more concrete than ever before. The doctrine was simply a statement of the very firm belief of Americans that the nations now existing on that continent must be left to work out their own destinies among themselves, and that the continent was no longer to be regarded as the colonizing ground of any European Power.

FOREIGN.

China.—Our Shanghai correspondent points out the absence in Sir J. Mackay's treaty of any effective provision for the control of inland taxation after the abolition of the likin stations. He says the Chinese Government has now sanctioned the signature of the new tariff, but proposes to delay the date fixed for its coming into force. The foreign commissioners protest against the suggested delay.

France.—A large majority of the Departmental Councils have supported the action of the Government in enforcing the decrees against the conventual schools.

Germany.—The King of Italy arrived at Potsdam on Wednesday afternoon, and was met at the railway station by the German Emperor.

Alpine accidents.—Further fatal accidents to climbers are reported from the Alps. The Rev. R. Fearon curate of St. John's Hammersmith, and his brother, Mr. H. C. D. Fearon, one of his Majesty's Inspectors of Factories, with two guides, have been killed by lightning on the top of the Wetterhorn.

Obituary.—Sir. T. J. Boyd, Mr. J. P. Burrell, Dr. J. M. Caw, Sir. C. Clarke, Capt. R. Crowe, Sir R. H. Davies, the Rev. J. A. Faith'ull, Prebendary F. Hall, Mr. E. Harrison, Maj.-Gen. F. J. Hervey, Sir J. Heriot-Maitland, Mr. J. Innes, Maj.-Gen. A. Jenkins, Mr. W. H. Loder, Duchess Margareta Sophia of Wurtemberg, Lieut. C. T. Masters, R.N., Mr. T. Nevins, the Hon. J. Royal, Maj.-Gen. H. Schaw, H. von Stemiradski, Gen. F. Sigel, Mr. O. A. Smith, Sarg.-Gen. W. Stewart, the Hon. Mrs. Waud, the Rev. F. G. Waugh, and Mr. W. S. Wilson.

Sir W. Laurier in France.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Saturday exchanged visits with M. Delcasse. Sir Wilfrid Laurier lunched on Tuesday with President Loubet at Rambouillet, and a dinner was given at night in his honour by M. Delcasse.—"Times."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECHES

PRESIDENT Roosevelt, in a speech delivered at Providence, on trusts, said:—

"Much of the complaint against combinations is entirely unwarranted. Under present-day conditions it is as necessary to have corporations in the business world as organization of the wage worker, but we have the right to ask in each case that they shall do good and not harm. There is clearly need of supervision and of exercising the power of legislation on the part of the representatives of the public whenever, as in the country at present, business corporations become very strong both for beneficent work and work that is not always beneficent. It is idle to say that they do not need such supervision. Sufficient warrant therefore is to be found in any of the various evils resulting from the present system or lack of system. The nation must assume the power to control by legislation. The immediate need in dealing with trusts is to place them under the real, not nominal, control of some sovereign to which, as its creatures, trusts shall owe allegiance, and in whose courts the sovereign's orders may with certainty be enforced. This is not the case with the ordinary so-called trust to-day, for the trust is a large State corporation, generally doing business in other States also, and often with a tendency to monopoly. Some governmental sovereign must be given full power over these artificial and very powerful corporate beings. In my judgment, the sovereign must be the national government. When it is given full power that power can be used to control any evil influence, but that power should be exercised with moderation and self-restraint."

In a speech delivered at Augusta, Maine President Roosevelt, referring to the effects of the Spanish-American war, said:—

"Our interest in the Monroe doctrine is more concrete than ever before. The Monroe doctrine is simply a statement of our very firm belief that the nations now existing on this continent must be left to work on their own destinies among themselves, and that this continent is no longer to be regarded as the colonsing ground of any European Power. The one Power on the continent that can make the doctrine effective is, a of course, ourselves; for in the world as it is, a nation which advances a given doctrine, likely to interfere in any way with other nations must possess the power to back it up if it wishes the doctrine to be respected. We stand firmly by the Monroe doctrine; and the events of the last nine months have rendered it evident that we shall soon embark on the work of excavating the Isthmian Canal. This work is probably destined to be the greatest engineering feat of the 20th century, and, as it is the biggest thing of its kind to be done, I am glad it is the United States that is to do it."

A TRIBUTE TO GENERAL IAN HAMILTON.

WHY HE DID NOT GET THE V.C.

IN reply to the toast of his health at a banquet at Aberdeen Sir George White referred chiefly to the distinguished record of the Gordon Highlanders in recent wars, commenting on the fact that in Afghanistan they were under the leadership of one whose name appealed to the affections of every Gordon Highlander. Sir Frederick Roberts, who had paid them the great compliment of adopting a Gordon Highlander as one of the supporters of his coat of arms. He had little to say about the late war, in view of the comparatively short part he took in it, Sir George White then paid a warm tribute to General Hamilton who he said not only planned the attack at Elandslaagte but personally led it. Without casting any aspersions on the grand behaviour of the Gordon Highlanders during the engagement, he might tell them that at the most critical moment of the fight it was General Hamilton who, by his personal example and devoted courage cheered the Gordon Highlanders on to victory. It was not generally known that that grand judge of stern fighting, General French recommended General Hamilton for the Victoria Cross for his courage on that occasion, and he need scarcely say that he warmly supported the recommendation. He believed it was ruled that General Hamilton was too senior to receive the decoration; but he would like to speak in the presence of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Gordon Highlanders, or any other regiment, and appeal to them whether, in their opinion, at a critical moment such as he referred to, the leadership of a man of General Hamilton's reputation and status would not be of ten times more value than the bravest deed of any junior officer.

In replying for the Imperial Forces, Major-General Sir Ian Hamilton said he was nursed in the Gordon Highlanders, and, although soldiers and generations might perish and pass away, the traditions which animated the regiment were as stable and sure as Aberdeen granite. It was a great privilege to have under his command both battalions of the Gordons for a considerable period at different times in the war. He saw the second battalion win imperishable fame at Elandslaagte, and he also saw the first battalion bear the brunt of the fighting at Doornkop, which cleared the way into Johannesburg for the rest of the Army. He was sure the Regiment regarded as not the least of its glories that it had been connected with the defence of Ladysmith by Sir George White.

"WERNHER, BEIT AND CO. vs. MARKHAM."

THE following correspondence has passed between Mr. A. B. Markham, M.P., and Messrs. Wernher, Beit and Co.:—

Stuffynwood-hall, Mansfield, Aug. 26.

Gentlemen,—On the 19th of March, 1901, I made a speech in the House of Commons in connexion with South African matters with reference to a Concession Commission, and in the course of that speech I made statements charging you with dishonest conduct regarding your financial operations in South Africa. I undertook not to avail myself of the privileges attaching to statements in the House of Commons, but to repeat the language I used outside the House, and when called upon to do so I repeated it to my constituents.

I based the language I used upon information which was furnished to me in the course of my investigations in relation to political and financial operations in South Africa, and which I have now satisfied myself was false.

I admit that the charges were, in fact, without foundation, and I unreservedly withdraw them, and I express to you my sincere regret for having made them.

I may add that I am not personally acquainted with you, and that I have never had any personal feeling whatever against you.

You will, of course, make whatever use you think fit of this letter.

Yours obediently,
ARTHUR B. MARKHAM.

Messrs. Wernher, Beit and Co.
120, Bishopsgate-street within London, E. C.
Aug. 27.

Sir,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and have in consequence of its contents instructed our solicitors to withdraw the action against you.

Yours obediently,
WERNHER, BEIT AND CO.

A. B. Markham, Esq., M. P., Stuffynwood-hall, near Mansfield, Nottinghamshire.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

THE ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY AND THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held in July 1902, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst but their admission is conditional on their passing a medical examination which will be held in London shortly. Unsuccessful candidates will be informed of the place they obtained by a communication from the Civil Service Commission.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

	Marks.		Marks.
Stoehr C F	13056	Fitzwilliams J K L	10925
Wickham J C	12938	Fry W H	10892
Courtney D G	12337	Ellis, R S	10885
Hulton A E G	12333	Durie T E	10790
Edwards W M	12295	Wellsted C G	10771
Osborne E A	12242	Dickson J M	10716
Jacson R D	12254	Davies O H	10715
Blunt W S	12153	Williams M	10679
Maxwell G A P	12062	Elliots V	10641
Shannon C R	1192	Cheery A	10622
Crawford A E	11883	Bogbie R P G	10604
Morrell G M	11781	Lawson C G	10594
Wilmot S D	11768	Gaitskell H W	10578
Lambert D S	11745	Price J	10572
Chase A A	11638	Conner D G	10404
Howlett E G	11612	Dimmock H L F	10397
Ball E M	11610	Sidebottom A L	10383
Fuller A C	11604	Geldard C	10358
Morgan M E	11574	Grant H De B	10339
Carle W S N	11509	Jones C G P	10318
Moore J H	11496	Pengelley G H	10240
Young R A	11465	Gowland G O	10219
Hoeart P C S	11431	Grant Suttie H F	10217
Gray J F	11410	Webber J W F	10192
Smyth G F B	11405	Bignell R G	10181
Young H W	11401	Bell H G	10174
Rutherford D G C	11313	Davies H L	10149
Grange G R	11305	Layard O P J	10134
Gardiner R H	11295	Walker M G E	10132
Izat A	11292	Kendle G H	10109
Landon R P	11284	Hill L B	10103
Fitzpatrick R W	11226	Burmester Z G	10045
Sykes M	11224	Fresland K F	10004
Oliver G L	11118	Dobson A Sjá	10048
Cowan, W M C	11110	Lander Brunton J S	100.1

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

I.—For Cavalry and Foot Guards, 30 Cadetships (namely, 20 Cavalry, 10 Foot Guards *).

McLeod D K C	8631	Clarke G F C C	6421
Lecock G H C	8153	Loder G H F G	6225
Drinkwater G R C	7934	Tapp W H C	6225
Barrington Foote A W F G	7463	Whitley W C	5705
Walker C C C	7307	Baggalay W R C C	5596
Vesey O E C	7115	Brooke A H C	5536
Mocatta V E C	7043	Hesketh F F C	5475
Curtis P P C	6985	Laing N O C	5375
Houstoun R C	6673	Astley Hon J J C	5358
Cross E G K C	6528	Nevill G T M F G	5017
Baird J H G C	6484	Arkwright R A F G	4630
Baird W F G C	6460		

* The full number of cadetships for Foot Guards is not filled up, only four candidates belonging to that class having competed.

II.—For Infantry—125 Cadetships.

Wilson A T	10338	Maitland Addison G R H B	8115
Rainsford-Hannay R	9923	Gillespie E	8078
Meiklejohn K F	9913	Kilner C F	8075
Clemson W	9385	Haviland L F	8047
Bennett O D	9776	Kennedy K H N	8022
McArthur V G	9749	MacDonnell H C	7989
Chadwick F J	9738	Read A M	7984
Howard-Bury C K	9379	Farquharson L S	7953
Lee W C N	9307	Brabazon the Hon E W M M	7949
Brunner G H	9193	Horn T G	7914
Hambly C	9142	Palmer J M	7907
Bogle A H	9122	Campbell R N B	7881
Rathborne W D McN	9119	Stubbs G C	7871
Fraser F L	9119	Bartlett A J N	7871
Bartlett A J N	9113	Masters A	7871
Farquhar F R	9043	Daunt W J O'B	7863
Fevershgh R C	9040	Cox C A K	7844
Pyke J	9246	Chard W W	7838
Hamilton G B

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GERMANY AND ITALY.

VISIT OF THE KING OF ITALY TO GERMANY.

THE King of Italy left Racconigion Aug. 26th on a visit to the German Emperor at Postdam. His Majesty reached Goschenen in the course of the afternoon, and was received by the President of the Swiss Confederation. The King of Italy arrived at Postdam on the 27th, and was met at the railway station by the German Emperor, who was accompanied by two of his sons and by Count von Bulow and other dignataries. Very cordial greetings were exchanged between the two Monarchs, who drove together to the Palace, where a banquet was given in the evening.

The following official welcome appeared in the "Reichsanzeiger" on on Aug. 28:—

His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel of Italy will during the next few days reside at Potsdam as the heartily welcomed guest of his Majesty the Emperor and King, and will enter the capital of the Empire in State. The illustrious ruler, for the first time since his accession, meets our Emperor, and the course of the meeting will prove that the feelings of true friendship with which the gallant King Humbert was always received here are transferred with undiminished sincerity to his noble son, the heir of his Crown. This friendship between the dynasties has a value for the German and Italian nations as a pledge of the stability of the political relations which knit the two countries to one another and to Austria-Hungary.

The Triple Alliance rests on the common need for maintaining the mid-European "status quo" Bestimmung). It does not lay on its members any burden which each individual State would not have to take up of its own initiative. We are glad to be able to greet Signor Prinetti, who comes in the train of his Sovereign as the statesman who, in the spirit of his King, has helped to renew this well-tried system of territorial guarantees.

The welcome of the semi-official "North German Gazette" is expressed in terms of equal warmth:—

On the eve of the festal days devoted to the visit of his Majesty the King of Italy to Berlin and Postdam, we gladly bid this illustrious guest, Germany's royal ally, a hearty welcome.

King Victor Emmanuel does not come to us as a stranger. We have several times rejoiced in his presence, the last occasion being when he represented his noble and deeply lamented father at the coming of age festival of our Crown Prince. He now comes into our midst for the first time as the King of a United Italy, an earnest, highly gifted ruler, from whose unfaltering efforts his country may expect much. Our sympathies have been with the son of Humbert and Margherita since his earliest youth, when we saw him as a tender boy in the arms of the Emperor Frederick. Certain features are prominent in his distinctive personality which appeal with special force to German feeling; the manly self-control with which he has steeled his body and his mind for his high calling, the soldierly efficiency which makes him the first officer of his brave army, the conscientious fulfilment of his royal duties, and the diligence with which he daily labours for the welfare of his people.

A review of the first year of his reign shows us a strengthening of Italy's economic position at home and abroad, an increase in her prestige and influence among the great Powers. An active policy, in pursuit of which the monarch has found in Signor Prinetti, who comes in his train and will be gladly welcomed, a meritorious fellow-worker, has succeeded in adding to the renewal and ratification of alliances of proved worth further relations of friendship.

King Victor Emmanuel finds among us open hearts. The friendship of the Houses of Hohenzollern and Savoy is now in its third generation, and it is sealed by the political alliance of the two States. Between Germany and Italy there are no causes for jealousy. We rejoice in our ally's strenuous progress, and our wish for the Italian people is that, like the German, it may build up its position in the world on the basis of national unity and well-being. May history one day recount that the reign of the Third Victor Emmanuel brought Italy a long period of peaceful success and happy progress. "Sempre avanti Savoia"!

The warm greetings extended to the ruler of Italy by the official Reichsanzeiger and the "North German Gazette" are repeated and amplified in the non-official Press. The career and personal characteristics of the King are described in glowing terms, says the correspondent of the "Times," and parallels are freely drawn between the political ideals of Germany and Italy, who both seek to build up their internal prosperity and their external power on the basis of national unity. The interpretation generally placed upon the King's visit finds expression in the columns of the "Cologne Gazette," which thinks that it must be regarded as a festival of the Triple Alliance (Dreibundfeier) rather than as a conventional courtesy. The Triple Alliance does not require the visits of crowned heads to strengthen its people, governments, and rulers the conviction of its necessity, but such a festival serves to bring its strength and stability once more into prominence. The Rhenish organ describes the advantages of the Triple Alliance to Italy as follows:—

Too weak to sustain unaided a position commanding respect in the European system of States, Italy must seek to improve and to establish her status by leaning upon other States. Her geographical position directs her towards the mid-European States; they have only a moderate share in the questions which are of vital importance for Italy in the command of the Mediterranean and the economic exploitation of the North African coast and its Hinterland, especially of Tripoli. The German Empire possesses no harbour in the Mediterranean, and therefore no foothold from which it can threaten the Italian coast: Austria-Hungary, indeed, owns a short strip of the Mediterranean littoral, and has at her disposal a naval harbour, but her fleet, though splendidly drilled, is so small that the Italian fleet would be a match for it single-handed. The opponents of Italy in the Mediterranean are England and France—England with her mighty fleet and her numerous points of vantage on Islands, on the coast, and in Egypt. France as the second Sea Power, as her immediate neighbour on water and on land, France with her ambitious designs on the whole North African coast. Was she to seek an alliance with either of them? Was it not plain to see that in such an alliance she would simply have played the part of a satellite which would have had to bow to the other's will if it did not wish to imperil the alliance by the controversies always pending between the two parties? The clear intelligence of the directors of Italian policy recognised this, and therefore they reached out their hands to the German Empire and to Austria-Hungary, of which the first has no political points of dispute with Italy, and moreover has a common opponent in France, while the second in like measure with Italy watches over the peace in the East against Russia. The Triple Alliance, therefore, requires no further strengthening, the less so in as much as it has already given sufficient proof of its salutary effect as against those States, to hold whom in check was its principal object. Austria-Hungary has made the agreement with Russia as to the "status quo" in the Balkans, and Italy has come to an understanding with France as to Tripoli and its Hinterland, two political successes in which the Triple Alliance has been a backbone to Austria-Hungary and Italy, and in which its peaceful effect has been brought into prominence.

The following extract from the "National Zeitung" shows that public opinion in the capital, as in the case of the Raval meeting, hopes that the visit will lead to something more than an exchange of courtesies. The National Liberal organ says:—

However much in comparision with former circumstances the word and the power of kings may be limited in their scope by the immeasurable complexity of modern life, it cannot be without influence upon the history of the world that three mighty Monarchs, the King of Italy, the Tsar of Russia, and the German Emperor, inspired by similar sentiments and desires for peace, should exchange ideas in rapid succession. The Emperor William II. has fashioned these meetings of royal personages into an instrument of policy which has hitherto served to maintain and strengthen peace, between Germany and Italy, with the Governments and with the peoples, the feeling of close relation and friendship outweighs all other considerations but the welcome visit of the King, to whom we offer our festal greetings, to Potsdam and Berlin, will not be without a beneficial effect upon the maintenance of universal peace, and upon economic relations.

In some quarters the idea is entertained that the absence of Signor Prinetti, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in Berlin may lead to a discussion of some of the difficulties which may rise in connection with the renewal of the commercial treaties in 1903. The "Bors a Courier" takes the opportunity of warning Italy not to put too much faith in a commercial rapprochement with France.

The articles of the Vienna papers on King Victor Emmanuel's visit to the German Emperor are mostly in the style which has become traditional on such occasions. The general opinion about the meeting of the two monarchs is that any special importance attached to the incident is to be sought in the sphere of economics, as it may have the result of facilitating the conclusion of a new commercial treaty between Germany and Italy, rather than in sphere of politics. The "Neue Freie Press" says:—

It is hardly pure accident that the meetings at Peterhof, Revel, and Berlin have followed so closely on one another, and it is certain that the intimacy between Russia and the Triple Alliance has never been so manifest as at present. In this intimacy lies a guarantee for European peace.

Proceeding to speak of the new commercial treaty to be concluded between Germany and Italy, the paper says:—

This treaty has fewer difficulties in its way than the others which the Central European Powers have to negotiate, and its conclusion will also be of importance to all the European Powers as the making of the such treaty paves the way for others.

The "Fremdenblatt" says:—

No serious statesman or politician can to-day ignore the eminently pacific nature of the Triple League, and they readily give it the great credit of having preserved to Europe, for a considerable number of years, the repose so important to her. Thus the royal guest of the German Empire embodies the idea of peace, which is the guarantee for undisturbed economic progress and the advance of civilisation.

The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" remarks:—

Austria-Hungary will, as the third and most closely affected partner, be, so to speak, in spirit at the festivities in Berlin. There is no antagonism between this monarchy and Italy, since the maintenance of the "status quo" in the Balkans has become a political maxim with both States. The Triple Alliance has smoothed the way for political peace in Europe. The King of Italy's journey will perhaps secure the continuance of commercial peace.

The "Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung" writes:—

Every effort will be made in Berlin to eclipse the days of the Peterhof meeting, and to convince the King that his place is where his father and grandfather stood. The young ruler has so far not shown as clearly as is desirable, in the interest of the Peace Alliance, whether he shares the views of his ancestors, and is ready to take over the heritage of the Triple Alliance in its full extent, though it is true that he has put his signature to its renewal. It is to be hoped that the meeting will shed light on relations between the Triple Alliance Powers, and that the nature of the intercourse between the monarchs and between their Ministers will justify us in drawing satisfactory conclusions about the truth of the unaltered prolongation of the first European Peace Alliance.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

The usually well-informed Polish paper the "Czas," of Cracow, states that the Czar will meet the Emperor Francis Joseph when going to, or returning from, Rome to visit the King of Italy. The plans for the meeting have not yet been fixed.

HOLLAND AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

According to a Laffan telegram, it is reported that Dr. Kuyper's interview with Baron Von Richthofen and Count Goluchowski mainly referred to a treaty to be concluded between Holland and the Triple Alliance, regarding Holland's international position. Holland giving certain guarantees to the Powers composing the Triple Alliance. It is stated at the Hague that Germany is particularly interested in establishing a coaling station on Rhio Island, immediately opposite Singapore, on the maritime route to China and Japan, also in the creation of a port in which German capital would be interested, and which would compete with Singapore. There is no question of the island being ceded to Germany. Negotiations are still continuing, Holland refusing to fortify the Island.

A leading Amsterdam journal, the "Handelsblad," has published an article opposing the idea of any form of alliance with Germany as useless and dangerous.

RUSSIA IN THE BLACK SEA.

According to the "Politische Correspondenz", the visit just paid by the Russian naval squadron to the Turkish Black Sea ports has excited some uneasiness at Constantinople.

It observes, however, that that feeling can only be regarded as unjustifiable, as nobody can blame Russia, the only Sea Power in those waters, which she completely commands, for paying peaceful visits to the neighbouring harbours. Previously great consideration was manifested for Turkey in that respect, the Russian Black Sea squadron never calling at her ports. In well-informed circles the change that has now taken place is attributed to the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch, who personally induced the Czar to consent to these visits not only on the present occasion, but also in future. The Grand Duke, who conducted a thorough investigation of the Turkish ports last year, is said to have boasted, on his return to St. Petersburg, that he knew more about the Turkish boast of the Black Sea than all the Ottoman naval officers put together. This remark has not excited any particular indignation at Constantinople among those acquainted with the melancholy condition of the Turkish Navy, and is considered to be in perfect accordance with the facts. Indeed, in those quarters the Grand Duke is looked upon as an exceptionally capable and energetic naval officer, for whom an important sphere of activity is, doubtless, reserved in the Russian fleet. He is in his 36th year, and is regarded as the successor of Vice-Admiral Tyrtoff, the present chief of the entire naval forces and all the marine fortifications and naval harbours in the Black Sea.

MACEDONIA.

An Irade has been issued at Constantinople ordering the formation of a commission, which shall go into Macedonia to superintend the carrying out of the scheme which was elaborated by the recent Ministerial Commission, and which embraces the reorganisation of the gendarmerie, the making of roads, and the establishment of schools.

Official reports received at Athens state that the Bulgarian bands in Macedonia are, for the moment, inactive. The intruders are dispersed among the villages, living on the blackmail they levy from the peasants. The Turkish troops abstain from pursuing them as long as they do not openly commit outrages. It is believed here that there is little hope of any improvement in the state of Macedonia unless the Powers intervene; as Turkey, by itself, is powerless to bring about a better state of things.

M. Sarafof, the leader of the advanced wing of the Macedonian revolutionary party, has been setting forth his views to a representative of a Vienna journal. He says the Macedonians only demand autonomy, but it is impossible to procure it by peaceful means, and it can only be attained by the intervention of a great European Power or of a Balkan State, which should receive a mandate from Europe for the purpose.

THE TRIPOLI QUESTION.

Some three weeks ago, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Standard," in a telegram dated Aug. 26, I quoted a Constantinople report published in the "Politische Correspondenz," which stated that much satisfaction had been caused there by assurances received from London in regard to the question of Tripoli, and that the belief was entertained that the English Cabinet had undertaken new obligations towards Turkey in this matter. The way in which Lord Lansdowne had, on several occasions, referred to England's obligation to maintain the status quo referred to as evidence of the justice of this view. I remarked at the time that nothing was known in Vienna of any such engagement on the part of England, and I added that anything of the kind appeared to me highly improbable, in view of England's manifest desire to preserve her good relations with Italy. The London correspondent of the same semi-official news sheet now declares that he has the best authority for asserting that Lord Lansdowne was thinking of something quite different when in the House of Lords, he made the remarks referred to and that it had never occured to the English Government to undertake any sort of obligation in this matter, and still less to guarantee the integrity of Turkey's possession of Tripoli. Apart from other considerations, this correspondent went on to say, the lively sentiment of goodwill which is entertained in London for Italy—the Power so much interested in this question—would keep the English Government from ostentatiously interfering in this affair:—

It is true that the warmth of the relations between the two countries has somewhat decreased, in consequence of certain occurrences, but English statesmen are convinced that these passing, diplomatic misunderstandings cannot have shaken the old and intimate friendship between Italy and England. It is, of course, well understood in London that an interference of the kind mentioned in the Tripoli Question might be regarded in Italy as an unfriendly fact, and nothing can be further from the thoughts of the English Government than to act in such a manner. It would be sincerely regretted in England if views about the attitude of the country were entertained in Italian circles such as those expressed in the Constantinople report.

The inspired correspondent finally remarks that the English Government will probably think fit to refute the allegations made in Turkey in some way or other, and it is likely, he says, that a reassuring explanation of the matter will shortly appear in the London Press.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Times":—Will you allow me, an old Crimean and Indian Mutiny veteran, space for a few words respecting the few survivors of the above campaigns, who are fast approaching the age of three score and ten, and who willingly gave their services to the country in the hour of need? Now they are in need of help, it is to be hoped that in the distribution of royal favours during Coronation year these worthy old veterans will meet with due recognition of their labours in the cause of the empire, and that their merits will not be forgotten in the claims which may be urged in favour of the fighting service. Would it not be suitable and patriotic at the present time if some one of influence would suggest that the men who fought our battles in the Crimea and help to quell the terrible rising in India deserve looking after as well as anybody else, and that no more fitting time could be found to bring contentment to the homes of those who, with their comrades who have passed away, gained for us the grand position we hold in India to-day? They (the old veterans) fully believe that the King would be happy to sanction any reasonable request that may be made to him for their benefit—6d. a day in addition to their small Army pension of from 6s. to 7s. a week would be a gracious act of royal favour that our Tommy would not quickly forget. This would enable the old soldier to keep clear of poverty when all hope of civil employment fails, and maintain his position, however humble, in a manner becoming men whose desire it is that they may have very good cause to look back upon the crowning of our beloved King and Queen with devotion, gratitude, and loyalty, and rejoice in the motto, "Live and let live."

THE BOER GENERALS.

A "REUTER" telegram from Brussels of Aug. 22 said:—The funeral of General Lucas Meyer has been postponed for three months. By this time the Boer generals will probably have fulfilled their mission, and they, together with Mrs. Meyer, will be able to accompany the body to South Africa. Mrs. Meyer will shortly go to Dresden, not for her health, but for change of scene. She will be followed by a number of other Boer ladies. This would appear to indicate a general break up of the Boer colony in Brussels. This fact, together with the absence of the generals from the Netherlands Literary Congress at Courtral, has caused much disappointment among the pro-Boers at The Hague, who had planned a number of magnificent receptions, banquets, driving tours, and other entertainments. If the generals had accepted the invitations, they would, of course, have been obliged to make speeches, and General Botha, perceiving this, is said to have decided to refuse all offers of hospitality. All preliminary arrangements have, therefore, been cancelled, and nothing further will be done until the return of the generals from England.

The following particulars of the future movements of the Boer generals have, the "Times" correspondent says, been communicated to the Brussels Press.

General Botha will leave the Belgian capital on Saturday (Aug. 30) for Amsterdam, whence he will proceed to London with Generals De Wet and Delarey. They will be received by Mr. Chamberlain and confer on the situation in South Africa. It may be mentioned in this connection that Mr. Kruger has saved his face by notifying that he is fully in accord with the generals on this part of their programme, a fact which finally puts an end to recent rumours as to the ex-president's attitude. The generals will then return to Brussels, and after visiting various places of interest in Belgium will undertake their European tour, beginning with Berlin and Paris. The main object of this tour is to obtain financial aid for sufferers by the war, but, it may even be abandoned if there is sufficient response among the charitably disposed in England. The party will afterwards embark for South Africa.

With regard to the conference held at Utrecht after the visit paid by the Boer generals to Mr. Kruger, and the meeting which took place at The Hague, both of which were attended by the generals, the delegates, and Dr. Leyds, the following, says a "Reuter" telegram from Brussels, may be stated on good authority:—

Among the subjects under consideration at the meeting at Utrecht the question of the future attitude of the ex-Transvaal and Orange Free State officials who resided on the Continent during the war came foremost, and it was mooted in connection with the proposals the generals may make to the English Government when they return to England. The Boer delegates and other refugees claim the restoration of their private property and the right of returning to their native soil. Although the the generals will support their demands, and may be even inclined to make the granting of them by the English authorities a condition of future co-operation, no final decision was taken in this matter. In the view of the generals it would be better to ascertain first the feeling of the authorities in England with regard to this question, and then act according to the circumstances. This line will generally be followed in the other questions which have to be settled. The future position of Mr. Kruger did not give rise to much discussion, as the ex-President has abstained from exercising any influence on the decisions of the generals. In point of fact, Mr. Kruger has declared in the interview he had with them that it was his wish not to return to Africa but to remain in Holland. In conclusion it may be stated that the role played by Dr. Leyds at both meetings was a very humble one, his influence being apparently on the decline.

EXIT DR. LEYDS.

A "Reuter" telegram from Brussels, dated Aug. 24, says:—

The protracted interviews which General Both, has had during his stay here with various members of the ex-Transvaal Legation are said to be connected with the intentions of the generals to abolish the Legation at the end of September, and to take the archives to Holland. The various clerks and other employees will be paid off, and notice is being given to them that their services are no longer wanted. In connection with this, it is said that at the meeting which the generals had with Dr. Leyds last week the desirability was discussed of Dr. Leyds's giving up his position as "sol-disant" representative of the ex-Transvaal Republic. It is stated that the generals and also the refugees, who are in favour of a good mutual understanding between Boer and Briton, are much inclined to adopt this solution, if Dr. Leyds complies with the wish of the generals it is likely that he will enter the Dutch or Dutch Indies magistracy. As he took his degree "utriusque juris doctor" at Leydon University, he is fully entitled to take up a position in the magistracy.

With the disappearance of Dr. Leyds from the scene the irreconcilables will for the present lose their chief Mr. Kruger retaining only small influence and giving no guidance worth mentioning. But it is very probable that Mr Reitz, the Secretary of State of the ex-Transvaal Republic, will take the place left by Dr. Leyds, and become the recognised head of those who will not accept the terms of the Vereenging agreement in another sense than as an armistice. Mr. Reitz, it may be remarked, has no intention of returning to Africa, and has openly stated that he thinks to serve his country best by organising permanently the Boer sympathies in Europe.

The Paris correspondent of the "Standard" writing on Aug. 26, says:—

Mr. Reitz, formerly Secretary of State in the Transvaal Government, has abandoned the other Boer leaders in Holland and Belgium, and is now in Paris. The exact object of his stay here is not known, but he has allowed himself to be extensively interviewed. Talking to a "Matin" reporter, he declared that, having been ruined by the war, he must now set to work to learn a livelihood. His intention is, it seems, to go to America on a lecturing tour. He thinks that he will not only earn money, but do a good service to his country by relating, as he declares, truthfully the painful events through which the Transvaal has passed.

The correspondent of the "Times" at The Hague writes:—

The Boer generals are meeting with sincere sympathy here. The Press continues to devote articles rather to the object of their mission than to speculation on its political aspect. Public opinion abstains from any display of a nature calculated to arouse irritation in England. There is a general feeling that all demonstration should be avoided which are liable to set up an adverse current of feeling across the Channel, and thereby jeopardise the success of the mission.

From a report of what has been done by the Dutch committee for the relief of sufferers, it appears that since the beginning of the war more than 2,000,000 florins have been collected in Holland, of which 450,000 florins still remain for distribution.

Despite Mr. Kruger's declaration that he did not carry with him large sums belonging to the former Transvaal State, there is no doubt, says the Brussels correspondent of the "Standard", that Dr. Leyds was charged to sell about 4,000 shares of the South African Railway Company for the ex-President's account The operation was carried out through the intermediary of Parisian bankers, in order to hide the origin of the shares.

A Brussels telegram of Aug. 25 says:—General Botha left here by the nine o'clock train this morning in order to avoid demonstrations both here and at The Hague, where he arrived at one o'clock. He immediately held a conference with Dr. Leyds, the Boer delegates, and Generals Delarey and De Wet, and left on his return to Brussels, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Van Velden, at five o'clock. General Botha will probably return to The Hague on Friday.

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

INDEMNITY BILL AND THE QUESTION OF VACANCIES

In the Cape House of Assembly on Aug. 22 Sir J. Gordon Sprigg moved the second reading of the Parliamentry Indemnity Bill. Mr. Merriman said they all felt they were under a great obligation to Sir Gordon Sprigg for maintaining the Constitution of the colony, and that obligation made them anxious to work with the Premier in the very arduous task he had before him. Their great object was to put the affairs of their unfortunate country upon a sound basis, and to maintain the rights of a free, self-governing Parliament. The Bill was read a second time. The Financial Indemnity Bill, dealing with 11,000,000l., was read a second time, and afterwards referred to the Committee of Public Accounts. Sir Henry Juta moved that parliamentary vacancies should be filled up. He considered it most anomolous that Parliament should be assembling when a large number of vacancies existed. Sir Gordon Sprigg replied that though the country was comparatively quiet, it was unadvisable to hold elections. He believed that martial law would be repealed a week hence. Soon after that he would issue a proclamation for the filling up of vacancies. Mr. Sauer supported this statement. The Premier then moved the previous question, which was carried by 41 to 23 votes, the Ministers and one member of the Progressive Party crossing the House amid ironical cheers and voting with the Bond.

MARTIAL LAW.

In the House of Assembly, on Aug. 25, the President of the Bond, Mr. Theron, said that he would not oppose the General Indemnity Bill. He would be glad if a committee of investigation were appointed to inquire into working of martial law, in order that the world might know what the people had suffered under the British flag. The House must remember that they had to deal with an oppressed and ill-used people which had suffered immensely although quietly the Dutch members laid stress generally on the employment of coloured men as scouts. Mr. Sampson said that martial law had been brought about by rebellion. Mr. Merriman did not oppose the Bill. He deprecated any attempt to stir up strife. He considered that a full inquiry should be made especially with regard to commandeering. Mr. Tamplin justified the action of the military commandants, who were often hastily appointed, and had to carry out their duties under circumstances of great difficulty. Mr. Crewe, member of Griqualand East, opposed any inquiry regarding the sources of information which led to the deportation of undesirables on the ground that such inquiry would promote racial animosities. He held that martial law had been most leniently administered. Mr. de Waal, secretary of the Bond, said that the fear of being arrested had led many people to join in the rebellion. The debate was finally adjourned.

Cape Town, Aug. 27 (Reuter).—In the House of Assembly to-day Dr. Smatt, in a vigorous speech, strongly opposed the suggested appointment of a Colonial Commission to inquire into the working of martial law. He said that such a Commission would only engender racial animosity, and was designed to whitewash rebellion. Dr. Smatt added that the loyalists would accept an Imperial Commission, but it was not for them to rake up the embers of the past by a Commission designed to give compensation to those who remained on their farms and assisted the enemy throughout the length and breadth of the colony. The debate was subsequently adjourned.

THE SHAH IN ENGLAND.

AT WOOLWICH.

THE Shah, accompanied by Prince Arthur of Connaught, on Aug. 22, drove in an open carriage from Marlborough House to Charing Cross Station, and travelled by special train to Woolwich, were a review of artillery was held on the common. The troops on the ground were six batteries of Royal Horse Artillery and 12 batteries of Royal Field Artillery, with depot staffs. The parade was under the command of Major-Gen. Sir F. Maurice, commanding at Woolich, and Lord Roberts and several members of the Head quarter Staff received the Shah at the saluting base. His Majesty having inspected the lines, the Field Artillery batteries marched past at a walk, and afterwards trotted past in line of brigade divisions. The Royal Horse Artillery then galloped past by batteries. The original lines having been re-formed, the whole parade advanced and gave the Royal salute, which the Shah acknowledged. He afterwards visited the Arsenal, inspecting the Laboratory, Gun Factory and Carriage Department. Returning to the Arsenal Station, his Majesty left by special train for London, where he arrived early in the afternoon.

VISIT TO WINDSOR.

The Shah accompanied by Prince Arthur of Connaught, and attended by his Grand Vizier and suite, travelled by special train to Windsor. At the station he was greeted by an address of welcome from the Mayor and Corporation, and then drove to the Frogmore Mausoleum, where he placed a wreath on the tomb of the late Queen Victoria. His Majesty then went to Windsor Castle, and was conducted through the principal apartments.

AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Shah travelled direct from Windsor to Sydenham, where he visited the Crystal Palace. His Majesty subsequently witnessed a brilliant firework display, and returned to London by special train, which arrived at Victoria at 10.25 p.m. On the 24th the Shah visited the Zoological Gardens.

DEPARTURE FROM ENGLAND.

The Shah took his departure from London on Aug. 25, and, after resting and taking a little refreshment at the Lord Warden's in Dover, he went aboard the Empress, which, with the cruisers Galatea and Narcissus as an escort, was in waiting. There he said farewell to Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Earl of Kintore, General Sir Leslie Rundle, and the whole of the Staff which has been in attendance on him.

The morning was threatening, but the sea was calm and the rain kept off, so that the Shah experienced no discomfort. After walking about the upper deck on the arm of the Atabek-i-Azam, he sent word to the officials that he wished to visit the whole of the vessel. He went to the engine-room and manœuvred all the levers and rang the bells; he looked down the stokehole; he examined the smoke-room and other cabins, and finally ordered lunch to be served under the bridge. Meanwhile the Empress and her consorts had entered French waters. Just before the packet passed through the entrance to Calais the cruisers veered round, having travelled on either board of the Empress, and fired a salute, which the shore batteries answered. Following this came a royal salute for the Shah, though his Majesty was not arriving in State.

MESSAGE TO KING EDWARD.

Immediately on arriving at Calais the Shah despatched the following telegram to King Edward:—

To his Majesty Edward VII., King of England and Emperor of India, London.

On disembarking at Calais permit me once more to express to you my sincere appreciation of the cordial and sympathetic reception which has been extended to me during my happy visit to London, as much by your Majesty as by her Majesty the Queen, and by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; also for the agreeable companionship of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught. Your Majesty may be assured that I shall take with me agreeable impressions of my tour in England, which will never be effaced from my memory. I pray God for the prolongation of your reign, the happiness of your august family, and for the prosperity of your nation.

Muzaffer-ed-Din.

ARRIVAL IN PARIS.

The Shah arrived in Paris at a quarter to eleven at night. His Imperial Majesty was received at the railway station by Col. Silvestre, who welcomed him in the name of the President of the Republic. A considerable crowd had assembled. As his Majesty emerged from the station there were loud cries of "Vive le Shah!" which the Monarch acknowledged by bowing and raising his right hand to his astrakhan fez. The procession, which was escorted by mounted Republican Guards, arrived at the Elysee Palace Hotel at half-past eleven. The Shah was respectfully greeted by the people all along the route. On Aug. 27 his Majesty entertained a large company at dejeuner at the Elysee Palace Hotel, Paris. A crowd having assembled outside, and shouts of "Vive le Shah!" being raised, his Majesty appeared at the window.

THE SHAH AND THE BRITISH TROOPS.

The following letter from Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. C. Legge, King's Equerry, to Lord Roberts, has been promulgated from the Home District Headquarters:—

Dear Lord Roberts,—His Imperial Majesty the Shah has desired me to write to you, and express his satisfaction at the appearance and turn-out of the troops under your command on parade in the streets, on the several guards of honur which were found, and also on escort duty, during his visit to England. His Majesty was greatly pleased with the way in which these duties were carried out.

FOREIGN COMMENT.

The visit of the Shah to England, following as it does upon the visit which his Majesty paid to Germany in May, has been watched in Berlin with considerable interest. The "Post" refers to the suggestion of the "Times" that a friendly understanding between Russia and England as to their respective spheres in Persian territory is possible, and that these spheres are, to a certain extent, marked out by nature, and goes on to remark:—"By this hint the Shah will, of course, be made to comprehend how English and Russian policy may come to an understanding over his head, in case he should not be inclined to listen to the gentle monitions of his English friends." The "Post" thinks that a compromise between England and Russia on the Persian question is by no means impossible. This is a departure from the usual theory held by German publicists of an inevitable collison between the two Powers.

The Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" writing on Aug. 23, says:—The visit of the Shah to the Court of King Edward gives rise, as might have been anticipated, to much speculative comment in the Russian Press, and it is evident that some of the St. Petersburg journals more inimically disposed towards England regard the event with no little suspicion. The extension of the Quetta Railway to Seistan and the concession lately acquired by the British Government for the construction of telegraphs in Southern Persia are two important steps in England's forward policy in the dominions of Muzaffer-ed-Din which Russia cannot afford to ignore. On the contrary, it is urged, they are significant events which should act as a fulcrum to similar enterprises of Russia in Northern and Central Persia. The advantages obtained some time ago by this country in the matter of certain important concessions granted in exchange for timely financial assistance rendered to the temporarily depleted coffers of the Shah are sufficiently valuable if the Russians now go the right way about their realisation. "But if" observes one of the semi-official organs, "we do not very shortly awaken to the urgent necessity of energetically counteracting the ceaseless and insidious activity of England in Southern Persia, our concessions will be of little substantial value later on."

It is now primarily and pressingly desirable, we are told, that Russia should command the services of one of her assutest diplomatists at Teheran, and of a Consular Staff in Southern and Eastern Persia composed of the most capable and zealous officers in the Service.

It is perfectly well recognised at St. Petersburg that England made an exceptionally flagrant blunder in allowing Russia to become the Shah's banker in a time of pressing need, but it is equally well understood in the Russian capital that British diplomacy seldom or never fails in the end, to rectify a "faux pas."

GOOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

POVERTY IN THE CHURCH.

THE curate who, after making 470 applications for work, has crossed the threshold of a workhouse in the South of England, is one of a not inconsiderable army of "hard-ups" in the Church of England. It is said that there are more than two thousand clergymen and curates "out of work" in spite of the fact that the Church, like all good institutions, has more work than men, and everybody knows of clergymen who earn a living in a dozen ways outside the Church. Thousands of others live from day to day from hand to mouth, while giving their lives for the work of the richest Church in the world. Two thousand unbenefited clergy have incomes of not more than £130 a year, and a curate's salary after twenty-five years' work, averages barely £120 a year. A curate was working hard four years ago—and may be working still—for £100 a year, and his length of service was then within only four years of half a century!

ROYAL REVENUE.

The Coronation rejoicings are over, and the great event to the year is receding into the past. Now that the ceremonies are ended, and the bills must be paid, it will not be found on, close examination, that the expenditure has been extravagant in comparison with the past. Time was when king paid their own coronation bills, but that system passed away when our monarches were granted a definite salary for their own use instead of controlling the finances of the nation and deducting their own expenses themselves. For centuries our rulers were supposed to maintain themselves from the Crown lands. Ground rents in London, minerals in the provinces, Salmon fishings in Scotland, gold mines in Wales, lead mines in the Isle of Man, rentals in Ireland, quarries in Alderney, agricultural land in the New Forest, all contributed to the luxury of the English Court in the days of old. But the value of waste, and there grew the Crown lands fell through mismanagement and up at last the system of paying our kings a settled sum each year.

THE COST OF THE THRONE.

The crowning of King Edward cost more than the crowning of Queen Victoria, it is true, but the general expenses of the monarchy were never less than now. It is possible to fix an approximate basis of the cost of the throne for the last two and half centuries, during which time the income of our rulers has been more definite than before the Commonwealth; and this basis works out at something like thirty shillings a minute. That, as near as we can know, is the cost of the monarchy before the Victorian Era. During the sixty-three years Queen Victoria reigned, the throne cost barely more than a sovereign a minute—an economy which is not to be despised. On the same basis we can arrive at something like an estimate of the cost of all our kings and queens. Assuming that the cost of Royalty was such the same before the Commonwealth as it has been since, we may set down England's bill for the monarchy at between six and seven hundred millions sterling. That roughly, is what John Bull has paid for his throne.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AS A TEACHER.

It is interesting, apropos of Mr. Chamberlain's message to the Sevenoaks electors regarding the Education Bill, to remember that the Colonial Secretary was himself at one time a teacher in a night school, serving in that capacity—of course, quite voluntarily—at Edgbaston before the passing of the Education Act. So interested in the work was he that he became first president of the School Mutual Improvemant Society, and often took part in the "Penny Readings." His reading of "Sam Weller's Love Letter" is still remembered, and the story is told that once, when one of the young men in his class was particularly stupid, Mr. Chamberlain called to him and said: "Look here, Brown, if you dont know any better I forgive you; but if I thought you said these words wilfully I would give you a downright good thrashing."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RELIGION.

Mr. Chamberlain was no mere platform advocate of education; not only did he give up his nights to teaching, and formed a night school for his workpeople, but for years he taught on Sundays when Sunday schools were of a more educational character than they are to-day. He rarely used the Bible; it was his delight rather to take his illustrations from nature or to give the boys homely talks on books and practical things. He was fond of quoting Shakespeare to them, and, though he rarely, if ever, mentioned politics, he was never tired of impressing the boys with a sense of their responsibility in life. "My religion," he would frequently say, "consists in doing my duty to my fellow men and in alleviating the lot of the poor."

WHERE MR. SEDDON COMES FROM.

The Colonial Premiers, who have been visiting the House of Commons during their stay in London, will have been interested, no doubt, in the discussions on the Education Bill. Such controversies, if they take place at all, are extremely rare at the other side of the world. In Australia education is either free and compulsory, or the primary schools all so liberally endowed by the Government as to place elementary instruction within the reach of all classes; and New Zealand, where Mr. Seddon comes from, is particularly solicitous for the mental training of its sons and daughters. To its university which is solely an examining body it grants £3,000 a year. Scholarships are awarded to be held by students at affiliated colleges. There are four of these latter, with a total of twenty-six professors, besides a numerous staff of lecturers. The Government spends well over half a million a year on education.

"BACK IN EUROPE."

The electioneerers are busy again, and even Ultima Thule is in the throes of a political campaign. The man who stands for the most northern constituency in Scotland has at least one consolation; nobody can say that he is not genuinely anxious to serve his country. Only an enthusiast with an earnest interest in politics would seek the suffrages of Orkney and Shetland, the most difficult constituency in the 670 scattered throughout the United Kingdom. It was after an election campaign in these islands that, on reaching Aberdeen a defeated candidate exclaimed: "Thank God, we are back in Europe at last!" And it is not difficult to imagine the feelings of a candidate who has fought and lost in a constituency where meetings are apt to be postponed through yachts going aground and candidates lost on an island in the mist.

TWO DAYS IN THE ORKNEYS.

Two days in the electioneering life of Mr. Wason may help to convey some impression of the way elections are managed in the Orkneys. When standing as a Unionist in the islands where he is now appealing as a Liberal, Mr. Wason left Westray for Eday on the Oroadia, driving four miles inland on reaching the island. Having delivered his address, the candidate drove four miles back to the pier, took a specially-hired steamer, and sailed for Stronsay, where he arrived wet to the skin, and spoke in this condition to the electors. It was dark and stormy when Mr. Wason left the meeting, and as the steamer could not reach the pier, Mr. Wason put off in a boat and reached the steamer at last in time to get home soon after midnight. The next day's meetings began with a coach drive from Kirkwall to Finstown where the candidate spoke, and an hour later he addressed a meeting at Rendall. At night he spoke again at Evie, six miles distant, and returned in a blizzard of wind and hail, through which he drove himself home.

"LET US PRAY!"

There are other and more delightful experiences however, for the candidate in the Orkneys. The party line is not there the best defined in the world and the Unionist candidate in 1892 was not perhaps astonished to find a Presbyterian minister and a Liberal taking the chair at one of his meetings. He was there in all sincerity, earnestly seeking the good of his flock, but political meetings were not his forte. "Is it the correct thing to open the meeting with prayer?" he asked, and as nobody denied him the privilege the good man sought the blessing of Heaven upon his foes. Then, after the speech he remembered that the candidate's name was the same as that of a manufacturer of Pale Ale, and turning to him, the chairman asked: "Are you connected, directly or indirectly, with sale of——'s Pale Ale?" The candidate was not appreciative, and one wonders how the minister was impressed when he said: "I only wish that I was—they are paying splendid dividends!"

SEVENTEEN QUESTIONS.

It was in the same election that a voter wearied a meeting with twenty minutes of heckling, and, not wishing to be discourteous, the candidate rose and said, "I shall be pleased to meet the gentlemen to-morrow and answer the

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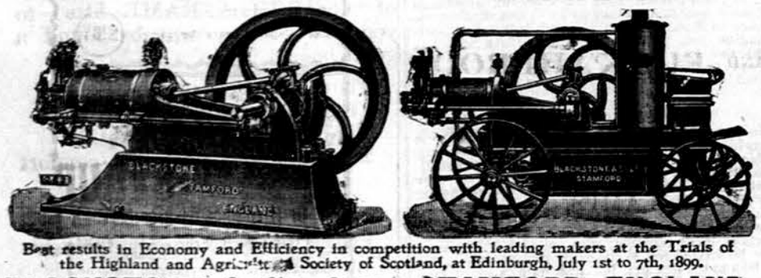

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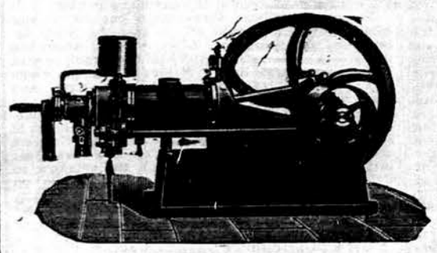

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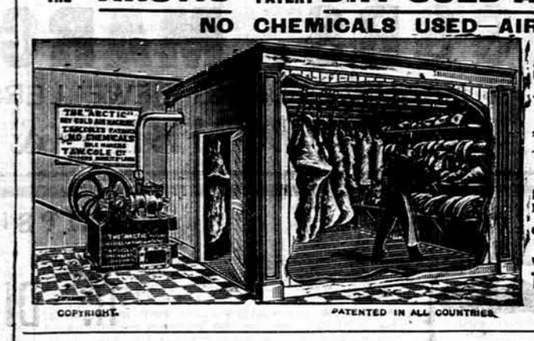

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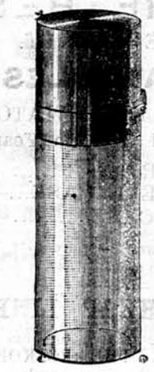
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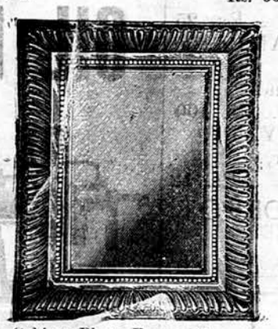
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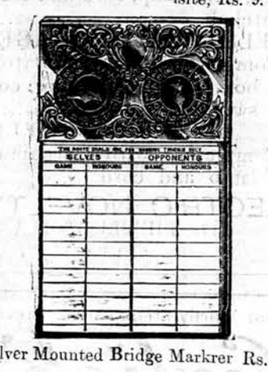
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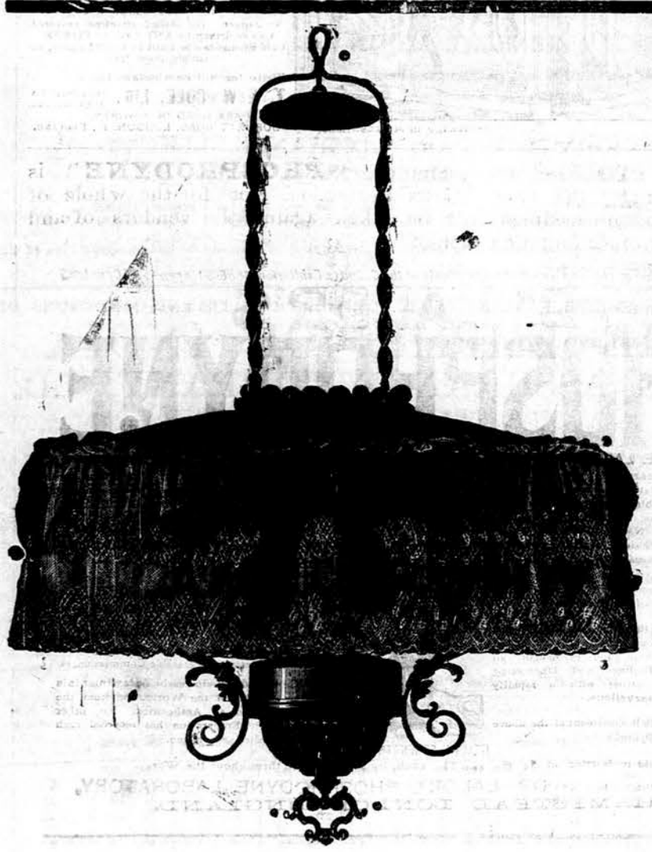

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